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## THE GATHERING AT GETTYSBURG.

AFTER the sounding manifesto with which the Gettysburg gathering was first heralded, the liberal publication it has had, its three weeks' postponement, and the free transportation offered by railroads, the response now likely to be made to the call is somewhat mortifying, and the published list of officers who will "probably be present" is thus far, we must frankly say, a kind of *lucus a non*—more significant for the names it does not, than for those it does contain.

It is very far from our purpose or desire to throw cold water on an enterprise which, in its original promise, and under the form of its first presentation, struck us with very great favor. But it is just and necessary to say, that the historic value of such a gathering depends absolutely on the character of the individuals composing it and the authoritative character of its proceedings. Now, in both these respects it has fallen, apparently, from the high standard we had been led to expect. Started under civilian auspices, it has never secured that official or semi-official recognition, either corporate or individual, which is necessary for authoritative character. It does not appear that there is to be any special method of getting at testimony, or that there has been any effort to secure evidence on the few doubtful points which might with profit be cleared up. It does not appear that there is to be any final judge—unless it be Colonel BATCHELDER, who, having made a map, is now understood to be writing a history of the battle-field. With no official authority at the outset, no method of taking testimony or recording it, no sifting of evidence, even no definite, written statements, signed by witnesses, but only their oral, conversational suggestions or assertions, it seems to us that this gathering can hardly assume the authoritative character which is claimed for it, and which we had hoped it might be entitled to assume. It may be a pleasant picnic, and a cordial reunion of late enemies—and as far as its social character is concerned we wish the gathering all success. But it would be preposterous to assign it an official character or a historic authority.

Nevertheless, even as an informal, volunteer gathering of the actors in the great battle, this meeting might have great value, provided a large proportion of the responsible commanders on the field should assemble. But judging from present appearances, this is not to be the case. A considerable proportion of those announced as designing to convene, can, from the nature of the commands they held, add nothing of value to what is already known of this battle. We can afford to wait the few remaining days, to see how the actual facts will bear out present appearances, and would be glad to see the latter happily falsified; but at present it looks very much as if the gathering would be an incomplete, if not a frivolous affair. We are aware that, while many of the leading officers who fought at Gettysburg are dead, many others are

now beyond reach, attending to official or private duties; but the reason of their absence does not diminish the effect of that absence.

The indications are, therefore, that the meeting next week will add nothing of real value to the history of the battle. Many officers who might have disclosed important facts, have evidently determined not to be led into that temptation, and have prudently stayed away. What we shall probably have, is a rehash of what is already known. Were this all, the meeting might not be obnoxious to criticism. But, in history, whatever is useless is harmful; whatever does not simplify, mystifies; whatever adds volume without value is an excrescence and an injury. The temptation in such cases is always to "make history"—whereas the history of the battle was made on the day of the battle, and finished when the battle was fought. There is always a desire to straighten out crooked lines, to close up gaps, to dress battalions, to smooth the wrinkled fronts of conflict, when the battle-field is revisited by its actors in time of peace; and should this desire in any single case result in repairing a damaged, and deservedly damaged reputation, or rob one officer, even unwittingly, of the credit due to him, or reduce all to a dead level of commonplace by showing that everybody did splendidly, that no errors were committed by anybody, and that all our officers—at least all present to make explanations—were "born generals," why, history will be "made," but detestably marred in the making. There is no such parody on history as the habit of bedaubing everybody with a common brush from the pot of indiscriminate eulogy; and how far a jovial gathering designed to let everybody furnish and put on record his own interpretation of "his part of the battle," will not induce the host and historian to praise perforce the generals his guests, is a serious question.

We frankly confess, therefore, that we hope this will turn out to be rather a topographical than historical affair; that it will add to Mr. BATCHELDER'S map rather than his "history." As for the map, we have no terms too high with which to commend the accuracy and admirable fidelity it has already attained. If this meeting can add anything to the value of a map already so valuable, we shall be content to have its efforts stop there.

In our issue of the 14th inst., we quoted from the "North German Correspondent" of Berlin, a statement that the average mortality of the North German troops is only 69-70 per 10,000. An investigation of the official reports of the Prussian army for over twenty-five years, will show that the average mortality has been 82 per 10,000 men. It is only within the past twelve years under their improved medical system that the average mortality has diminished to 70 per 10,000. The Prussians have learned from experience that "Health is power," and the remarkable healthfulness of their troops is to be ascribed to their care in the selection of recruits, the perfection of their medical and recruiting system, and the almost fatherly care of the soldiers, inculcated in the officers of every grade. The Prussian Medical and Hospital system is in advance, in respect to organization, of any other, not excepting our own. It is strictly military, and the most rigid discipline is exacted of its officers, whose professional qualifications are usually of the highest order. The average mortality of the

United States Army will, however, compare favorably with any, and although its medical department is not so thoroughly systemized as the Prussian, the greater authority with which our medical officers are invested, their freedom from unnecessary interference, and their comparatively independent hospital organization during war, serve to render it equal if not superior to that of any other nation. We regret that the same cannot be said of the Navy, where the average mortality greatly exceeds that of the Army. This is chargeable, doubtless, to a greater neglect of sanitary regulations and hygienic measures, of well as the defective ventilation of some of our vessels, and to the imperfect construction of naval hospitals. We hope that our naval medical officers will be able to effect an improvement in these respects.

As the result of the introduction during late years of new material into our service, the Heavy Artillery Tactics have, as every military reader is well aware, become obsolete in some respects. Portions of its instructions are no longer available, and it is silent in regard to matters which of late have become of importance. In the teachings at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, where General BARRY has collected the latest improvements in guns, carriages and appliances of all sorts, an attempt has been made, after careful practical experiment, to remedy the shortcomings of the Tactics, and adapt them to the new conditions. In order to give the Artillery at large the benefit of the wide experience of the School more directly and more speedily than can be effected by the gradual instruction of the Artillery, General BARRY has deemed it advisable to publish that experience in circulars which will be issued from the School from time to time.

We have received Circular No. 1 of the series. It treats of siege and seacoast mortars, and is divided into two parts, the first treating of the service of the mortar, and the second of mechanical manœuvres. The circular embodies the results of practical experience, and is intended for actual rather than theoretical instruction, supplementing the Heavy Artillery Tactics, and bringing them abreast of the latest advances, improvements, and experiments. Its experiments are clear and minute, and it forms an addition to artillery tactics, the value of which will be appreciated not only by our own service, but also by the artillery services of other countries. Among the important additions to the Tactics made in the Circular, are the introduction of certain data relating to weights and dimensions, and the very considerable extension of the tables of ranges, etc. The details of the experimental drills with the new mortars and their beds were obtained by Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. MORGAN, major Fourth Artillery, and Brevet Major J. B. CAMPBELL, captain Fourth Artillery, under the instructions of General BARRY. The press-work of Circular No. 1, we may add, was executed by an enlisted man on the hand-press in use in the office of the Adjutant of the School. It is clear and clean, and does the workman credit.

Circular No. 2 (which will be issued in a few weeks) will treat of the service of the 15-inch gun as mounted on the various carriages and platforms now in course of experimental use. When this series of circulars is completed, it will form an addition or supplement to the Tactics, which will de-



serve publication in a separate volume. By issuing it for the benefit of the Artillery, the School at Fort Monroe is adding another to the proofs of its importance to the service.

THERE is one lesson at least to be learned from the late trouble between General BARLOW and Judge McCUNN,—the same lesson which is suggested by several recent mishaps of Army officers when brought into conflict with civil tribunals, concerning the custody of military prisoners. It is evident that our officers need a thorough, authoritative, and practical statement of their precise prerogatives in respect to the detention and trial of prisoners placed in their custody. The subject, we admit, is one surrounded with peculiar difficulty, by reason of the anomalous position of the States not yet reconstructed; and perhaps the most practical outlet to the difficulty will be through the re-admission of these States into the Union,—a process which will be consummated, it is hoped, before the end of the present year. PRATT's case was one arising out of the anomalous condition of Texas.

That PRATT was implicated in a dastardly assassination, is officially charged. On the night of the 4th of October, 1868, a hundred masked men, belonging to a Texas secret society, forced the jail at Jefferson, in that State, breaking a safeguard of Government troops, and shot, in a cruel and cowardly manner, an unarmed and helpless prisoner, one SMITH, who had, from political enmity alone, been previously assaulted by another great gang of these gregarious heroes, and had defended himself from the whole party, shooting some of the pack, and then making good his escape. For this "assault" on the "Knights" he was arrested by the chivalrous society, and was then butchered, as we have said, in prison. One of the Knights soon betrayed the names of his companions, and PRATT and others named by him were pursued. PRATT made good his escape to New York, where Marshal BARLOW lately arrested him.

On what ground did the marshal interpose his authority? On the ground, as alleged in the warrant issued by Commissioner OSBORN, that PRATT had committed murder under the circumstances named, "and then and there, in conjunction with other persons, did commit the crime of treason against the United States." Judge McCUNN granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the jailor and Marshal BARLOW refused, on what they held to be technical legal grounds, to produce the prisoner. At length, however, the point was yielded, the prisoner produced, and then "remanded," to use the Judge's words, to Marshal BARLOW, by whom he was removed to Fort Schuyler. Judge McCUNN then ordered the discharge of the prisoner; and, after long refusal to obey the order of the Court, a hearing was at length had on the case, and, no witnesses as to PRATT's connection with the Texas murder being at hand, the United States Commissioner discharged him from custody; and he is now, probably, in Canada.

The moral we would suggest, therefore, is one not so much designed to cover the PRATT case as to guard against future occurrences of the same sort. If officers everywhere could be informed, first, what the exact metes and bounds of their duty and authority are in cases of conflicting jurisdiction; if, in the next place, they could be instructed specifically and explicitly in the proper modes of procedure in such cases, including the legal forms to be observed and the production of evidence, the troubles we have lately experienced might be avoided. We would suggest that the course of education at the Military Academy might more specifically touch on this important topic, which though limited in range, is of daily application. And for the direction and information of officers now on stations, the Government, by the aid of legal advice from the Attorney-General, might publish some more important and general directions on this subject, and so avoid great expense and annoyance to officers who only need to know exactly what their duty in such intricate legal dilemmas is, in order to perform it acceptably.

The difficulty in the PRATT case, however, lay deeper than any irregularity of form. The State judiciary, with which the United States Marshal and Commissioner found themselves in conflict,

had become so notorious for its uses and abuses of authority that it became a very serious question whether they ought to give up their prisoner. In the intricate interplay of Government and State the officers of both have been wont to avoid, by mutual agreement, threatened conflicts of authority. But Judge McCUNN belonged to a judiciary to which such a conflict is not distasteful; he refused to acknowledge the authority of the United States Commissioner, and, having thus forced an issue, the United States officers could not well help doubting whether to such a judiciary they ought to yield. We quite agree with the words of a contemporary, that "arrests under a United States Commissioner's warrant would be complete farces if State judges, as judges now are, could discharge them." This is what General BARLOW and Commissioner OSBORN thought; in yielding, they simply waived a point from courtesy and desire to avoid a conflict with such opponents in so dangerous an issue.

THE article which we copy this week from the *Detroit Post*, on the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on General SHERIDAN, does very well for sport—and probably no one will be more amused at it than the General himself—but the circumstance of the conferring of the degree was neither unusual nor amusing. Every one knows that as matter of fact the degree of LL.D. is not in practice confined by colleges, either here or in England, to men versed in the laws, as its name imports, but is given generally to persons who have rendered distinguished services to the State, or science, or letters, and whom the college wishes to honor, and by honoring them to reflect honor upon itself. Now, surely of those who have done the State conspicuous service, our great captains stand among the very highest, and way up in the first rank of these captains we must certainly place General SHERIDAN. Harvard University several years ago conferred the same degree upon General MEADE; and others of our leading Generals have been similarly honored by other universities. Moreover, the mixed civil and military rule our general officers have exercised in the South since the war, its wisdom, moderation, method, and knowledge, entitle them to be considered not merely as great fighters, but also as prudent administrators of the laws.

THE Navy Department could not have selected an officer better fitted for the duty of making arrangements for a survey across the Isthmus of Darien to ascertain the propriety of cutting a canal across it, than Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS. Admiral DAVIS lately returned home in the *Guerreire* from the command of the South Atlantic fleet, now to be ordered to this important duty. The report communicated to Congress in July, 1866, by Admiral DAVIS, in relation to the various proposed lines for inter-oceanic canals and railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, shows how well prepared he is to enter intelligently upon the work entrusted to him.

WE publish this week a complete index to volume VI. of the JOURNAL for 1868-'69, which closed with our last number. In introducing our seventh volume for 1869-70, we may say that we commence it with a larger list of actual subscribers than we have had at any time since the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was started. Our sales of transient copies through the newsdealers, though not as large as at some periods during the war, are larger than they were a year since and are on the increase.

ADVISES from Paraguay, to the 26th of June, report that Araguahy, the commander-in-chief of the Allies, having heard that about 1,200 Paraguayans were on a peninsula formed by the river Jejuy and one of its branches, sent up two pieces of artillery, one regiment of infantry and two of cavalry. This expedition, under the command of General Camara, met the Paraguayans on the 28th of May. There was a skirmish, and then the Paraguayans retreated. General Camara came up with them just as they were crossing the Agnaranchoy. When they saw their pursuers, they formed and gave battle. They had twelve pieces of artillery, loaded with grape, and were protected on one side by a thick wood, and on the other

by a swamp. The Brazilians took the cannon and drove the infantry into the river. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed, 300 prisoners, three flags, large supplies of arms and ammunition, and 34 transport carts.

THE French Staff Corps was fixed in 1860 at 580 officers, and Marshal Niel has just addressed a long report to the Emperor explaining that this number is not sufficient for the duties imposed on the staff in time of war, and with so large an army as now exists. Not to augment the force of the staff, which would weigh upon the Budget, the War Minister suggested that the "School of Application" should be thrown open, and a certain number of officers greatly in excess of the probable requirements of the army be permitted to pass their examinations. In this way there will always be a good stock of staff officers in hand, and those not actually employed on the staff will serve with their regiments until required, and well instructed officers will thus be disseminated through the Army. The officers who have gone through the course of study required will enjoy certain advantages even when not attached to the staff. The report has been sanctioned by the Emperor.

In response to our article of August 7th, on Relative Rank of the Navy, we have received the following communication from a staff officer of the Navy, whose position and character entitle him to speak with authority:

Your well-toned article upon Naval Staff Rank, in the JOURNAL of the 7th inst., has just fallen under my notice, and induces me to assure you that the regret you express at the personal abuse of Vice-Admiral Porter in connection with the subject is shared by most officers who are interested in the final settlement of naval staff rank. This subject is one of principle, and in discussing that principle, it is only obscured and soiled by personal abuse of any officer for his peculiar views. Like all principles, it has a power, which, in the end, will establish itself truly and justly. It is not an offence or a criminal judgment, if any officer who has the interest of the Navy at heart, or who is in a position to adjust those interests, does not see in time what must be the final adjustment, though the want of such foresight is certainly to be regretted. There is much reason to believe that these newspaper articles upon naval staff rank, in which Admiral Porter is censured, are not written in the interests of the question, or by those whom it affects; but the question being one of great and now of general interest, is used in those articles to baptise personal and political hostility to Admiral Porter, or under the instigation of revenge for fancied injury. Those who comprehend the breadth of the principle of naval staff rank, and have its interest at heart, will not demean themselves by personal assaults upon individuals humble or obscure.

THE programme for the Third International Congress of Peace and Liberty, to open in Lausanne, Switzerland, on the 14th of September, sets forth the objects of the gathering as follows:

"The object of this League is the formation of a republican federation of the nations of Europe. Its means of action are the press, speech, public reunions and popular assemblies. It seeks the transformation of standing armies into a national guard; the separation of church and state; vindication of the rights of women; the solution of social questions by the development of the principle of property founded on individual or coöperative labor; by the diffusion of instruction and education; by the liberty of association; in a word, by all that may tend, in accordance with justice, to establish a growing equality among citizens.

"Conformably to this end, and to these principles, the Central Committee propose to the Third Congress the following questions:

"1. To determine the basis of a Federal Organization for Europe.

"2. To consider in accordance with the principles of the League, solutions of the various questions coming under the general title of the 'Oriental Question,' including, also, that of Poland.

"3. To consider means for destroying all political and social antagonism among citizens.

"4. The revision of the organization of 'The League,' and the reconstruction of its journal, 'Les Etats-Unis de l'Europe.'"

It is announced that the following railroads will, on the presentation of the invitations of Secretary McCaughy, issue passes to the officers invited to attend the Gettysburg reunion on their presenting them: The Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the North Pennsylvania, the East Pennsylvania, the Central of New Jersey, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Pennsylvania Railroad will also furnish free tickets to all invited officers over the roads controlled by that company; also the Gettysburg and Hanover branch. The boarding-houses and hotels of Gettysburg are filling up in anticipation of the attendance of the generals of both armies on the occasion of the "indication" of the battlefield, which commences next week. It is proposed to close by a grand ball.



## THE ARMY.

COMPANY D, Sixteenth Infantry, was relieved, August 9th, from temporary duty at the post of Jackson, and ordered to resume its proper station—Grenada, Mississippi.

ONE company of Infantry to be designated by the post commander, was ordered, August 2d, to proceed without delay from the Post of Greenville, Texas, to Jefferson, Texas, and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

THE Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, (there being no Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at that place,) has been specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement, according to law, of the public funds intrusted for disbursement to any disbursing officers or agents of the War Department.

BREVET Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Sixth Infantry, was assigned, August 7th, by command of Major-General Schofield, to the command of the District of the Lower Arkansas, which will embrace the South-eastern portion of the State of Kansas, the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations, and all other small Indian Reservations in the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, and the post of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The Headquarters of the District will be established at Fort Smith.

THE public roads of the State of Texas being in many places out of repair, the Commanding General Fifth Military District invites the attention of the various County Courts to their duties in regard thereto, and directs that immediate action be taken by them, and wherever necessary, to appoint overseers or to revise and correct the lists of persons liable to road duty; that special terms of said Courts be held, and that overseers without delay call out all persons liable to road duty and cause the roads to be placed in good repair. All male persons, except those enumerated in the law, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, are liable to work upon the roads.

AT the request of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the attention of officers of the Army is called, by General Orders No. 61, Headquarters of the Army, to the statement of the former, "that the practice of drawing pay twice for the same time and refunding at some subsequent period has lately been of such frequent occurrence, and is perpetrated under such circumstances as to preclude the supposition of inadvertence or mistake, but rather of deliberate intention." Every officer's pay account contains the certificate that the officer has not already received pay for the same period. If, therefore, an officer signs two sets of pay accounts for the same month, one set must be false, and if the name and facts reach the Headquarters of the Army as they surely will through the Paymaster General, (see paragraph 1,379, General Regulations), the officer will be tried by a General Court martial under the 14th Article of War.

IN commenting on the proceedings of a Court-martial in the case of private Thos. Bonn, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Major-General Jos. A. Mower, commanding Department of Louisiana, says: "At the end of the record of the direct examination of the first witness for the prosecution, the following appears: 'The accused not appearing to understand the questions of the Judge-Advocate and the answers of the witness, before proceeding with the cross examination, the Judge-Advocate, with permission of the court, duly swore Sergeant, etc., as interpreter.' It does not appear that the court then took up the case *de novo*, as it should have done; for if the accused could not understand the language, no legal or proper opportunity was afforded him for challenge, and there was no legal arraignment. If it was necessary and proper that an interpreter should have been employed at this stage of proceedings, it was equally necessary *ab initio*, and it became imperatively the duty of the court to recommence the trial of the case. Private Bonn will be released and restored to duty."

THE commanding officer at Fort Riley was ordered, August 7th, to send a commissioned officer and twenty men, mounted and equipped as cavalry, to Humboldt (on the Neosho River, in South-eastern Kansas), to report to Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry. Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry, was ordered, August 7th, to proceed from the recruiting

depot at Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Harker, in charge of one hundred and thirty-nine recruits for the Fifth U. S. Infantry, who will be distributed equally (as nearly as practicable), among the companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry serving at the posts of Forts Harker, Hays and Wallace. As soon as practicable after the arrival of these recruits, the Artillery detachments on duty at the latter post and along the railroad will be relieved and returned to Fort Riley. The necessary details for guarding the railroad between Forts Harker and Sheridan, will be made equally from Forts Harker and Hays, and will be so arranged that a portion, at least, of the guard at each station shall be old soldiers.

IN General Order No. 48, Headquarters Department of the Platte, Brevet Major-General Augur announces to his command the success of the operations conducted by Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, major Fifth Cavalry, against the hostile Indians in the "Republican country." "General Carr's command consisted of Companies A, C, D, E, G, H, I and M, Fifth Cavalry, under Majors Royall and Crittenden, and one hundred and fifty Pawnee Scouts, under Major Frank North. Striking the Republican River near mouth of Dog Creek, General Carr turned west and followed up the general course of that stream, covering the country with his scouting parties, and severely punishing several attempts of the Indians to stampede his animals. Persistently keeping his course over swollen streams and heavy sand hills for nearly three hundred miles, by good and careful management he succeeded in surprising and capturing, at Summit Springs, the entire village and property of the hostile band, including most of their animals, killing fifty-two of their number, and taking fifteen women and children prisoners. Two white captives, Mrs. Weichel and Mrs. Alderdice, were recaptured, though not in time to prevent the Indians from killing the latter and wounding the former. General Carr commends the cheerful readiness and good conduct generally of all the officers and men of the Fifth Cavalry, and also of the Pawnee Scouts, under Major Frank North. He mentions especially the bravery and gallant conduct of Corporal John Kyle, Company M, Fifth Cavalry and of Sergeant Co-rux-te-chodish (Mad Bear), of the Pawnee Scouts."

The General Commanding tenders his thanks to General Carr and his command, for their patient endurance of the privations and hardships inseparable from an Indian campaign, and for the vigor and persistency of their operations, so deserving the success achieved. The following embraces but a portion of the property captured: Two hundred and seventy-four horses, one hundred and forty-four mules, nine thousand three hundred pounds of dried meat, eighty-four lodges complete, fifty-six rifles, twenty-two revolvers, forty bows and arrows, fifty pounds of powder, etc., etc. About fifteen hundred dollars in money was found in the camp by soldiers, and the General Commanding commends, in the warmest terms, the generous hearted feeling which prompted them to give most of it—over nine hundred dollars—to the liberated white captive, Mrs. Weichel.

THE following opinion of the Judge Advocate-General, upon reference of the application of an officer of the Army for three months' leave of absence in lieu of the leave to which he was entitled as a graduate of the Military Academy, and of which he had not availed himself, will form the rule in all cases, and is published in a circular from the Headquarters of the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"1. The law is imperative that an officer taking leave for more than thirty days in any single year, for other cause than sickness or wounds, must submit to the reduction of pay prescribed in the statute.

"2. The three months' leave of absence granted to cadets is by authority of Paragraph 181, General Regulations, which is in the following words: 'Three months' leave of absence will be allowed to graduates from the time of quitting (as cadets) the Military Academy.' It is to be observed that this is not a leave allowed to 'officers' in the service, but to graduated cadets who have not yet entered it, and who are only candidates for commissions in any corps for whose duties they may be deemed competent. The existing laws diminishing the pay, where the absence is for more than thirty days in a year, speak of 'officers' only, and should not be held to apply to graduated cadets who have not yet been commissioned in the Army. Besides, the considerations which led to the enactment of these statutes do not at all apply to cadets, to whom, on their graduation, this long leave is granted for reasons applying peculiarly to themselves and to the status which they occupy at the moment.

"3. It is clear that the three months' leave authorized by the paragraph in General Regulations referred to

cannot be postponed at the pleasure of the party, or of the Commanding General. The language of the paragraph is that the three months' leave allowed is 'from the time of quitting (as cadet) the Military Academy.' No words could more explicitly declare that the leave must begin on their quitting the Academy and terminate three months thereafter.

"If from any cause—the emergencies of the service, the wishes of the party, or for other reasons—this leave is not taken at the time contemplated by the Regulations, it cannot be subsequently claimed, as in this instance. The moment when it is authorized, viz.: 'the time of quitting (as cadet) the Military Academy,' has gone by; besides, the party here insisting on it has changed his character, he being not a graduated cadet and a candidate for a commission, but a regularly commissioned officer, and as such he must accept any leave given him, and be, of course, subject to the restrictions which existing laws impose on all officers under such circumstances."

THE following resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Oregon, were transmitted to Brevet Major-General George Crook, commanding Department of the Columbia, July 26th:

Whereas, By the energetic, gallant, and soldierly conduct of Brevet Major-General George Crook and troops under his command, Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, have been relieved from the depredations of hostile Snake Indians, and the large extent of country which they formerly occupied (comprising more than ninety thousand square miles) has been opened to peaceful settlement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, that the thanks of this State be, and hereby are, tendered to Brevet Major-General George Crook, and officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, energy, and bravery they have exhibited in prosecuting to final success this Indian war.

Resolved, That we have full measure of sympathy for the hardships, the toils, and the sufferings which General Crook and men under his command have endured, and we recommend our constituents in every part of the State to extend liberal hospitalities to them wherever they be found.

Resolved, That General Crook is hereby respectfully invited to visit Salem during the present session of the Legislature, to be, while here, the guest of the State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to send a certified copy of these resolutions to General Crook, at his Headquarters.

The following letter was addressed on the 29th of July by General Crook to Hon. Samuel E. May, Secretary State of Oregon, in acknowledgment of its receipt:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of Senate Joint Resolution, No. 6, adopted in September last, complimentary to myself and the officers and men under my command, for services rendered the State of Oregon in the Indian campaigns of 1866, '67 and '68. In behalf of the officers and men, whose services are thus publicly recognized, allow me to express our most grateful acknowledgments and thanks."

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 16, 1869.)

Tuesday, August 10th.

PERMISSION to delay proceeding to join his regiment until September 1, 1869, is hereby granted Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his station as directed in Special Orders, No. 185, July 31, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major J. B. Shinn, captain Third U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain John V. Du Bois, Third U. S. Cavalry, (now major Third U. S. Cavalry,) in Special Orders No. 105, May 3, 1869, from this office, will take effect from July 9, 1869.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the commanding general Department of California will relieve Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, from duty at Tucson, Arizona Territory, and order him to report by letter to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for orders, when his transfers and accounts at that place are closed.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Edward W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 16, August 3, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Hereafter all recruits enlisted for the general service U. S. Army in Oregon will be forwarded to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, where they will be taken in charge by the commanding officer of the post until assigned to regiments by proper authority.

Wednesday, August 11th.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt, judge-advocate-general.

The resignation of Captain Henry P. Wade, brevet major Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 10, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander Second Lieutenant Oscar D. Ladley, Twenty-second U



S. Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company B to Company A, and will report for duty to his proper Company.

Upon his own request, approved by the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company F to Company B, and will join his proper station without delay.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. McFerran, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general.

Captain D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is authorized to act as Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., during the present absence of General McFerran.

Leave of absence for fifty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Brewerton, colonel U. S. Army, (retired.)

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, captain and assistant quartermaster, will turn over his public property and money to such officers as the commanding general Fifth Military District may designate, settle his business and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty.

The telegraphic order of the 10th instant, from this office, authorizing Second Lieutenant Charles Hay, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to draw two months' pay in advance, under Special Orders No. 184, July 30, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for thirty-five days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery, with permission to go beyond the limits of his command.

*Thursday, August 12th.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of eighty dollars and ninety-five cents will be stopped against the pay of First Lieutenant B. F. Bell, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, on account of subsistence stores purchased on credit from Captain Nicholas Nolans, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at Fort Zarah, Kansas, during the months of April, May, and June, 1869, and for which he has failed to pay. The amount thus stopped will be turned over to the Subsistence Department.

*Friday, August 13th.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant J. H. Purcell, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw pay and allowances in advance for the months of August, September, and October, 1869. This payment will be made by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Kinzie, paymaster, or other paymaster, at Chicago, Illinois.

Second Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, U. S. Army, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Permission to delay joining his station until September 15, 1869, is hereby granted Brevet Captain R. P. Strong, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

*Saturday, August 14th.*

On his own application, approved by the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby transferred from Company D to Company M, and will join his proper station without delay.

The National Cemetery at Indianapolis, Indiana, having ceased to exist, Superintendent John Trindle will proceed without delay to Barrancas, Florida, and assume charge of the cemetery at that place.

First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, brevet captain U. S. Army, is relieved from temporary duty with the Third Infantry, and, by direction of the President, is hereby transferred to the Fifth Infantry. He will report without delay to the commanding officer of his new regiment for assignment to duty with a company.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 138, June 9, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 191, July 27, 1869, from this office, as directs him to report to the commanding officer Twenty-second U. S. Infantry for assignment to duty, is hereby granted First Lieutenant H. D. Bowker, temporarily attached to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, on account of sickness.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant George E. Judd, U. S. Army, is hereby transferred to the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Second Lieutenant George E. Judd, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.

*Monday, August 16th.*

First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, U. S. Army, late Twenty-first Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty with a company.

Captain S. S. Culbertson, brevet major Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

So much of General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, as transfers Captain James H. Bradford, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry, is revoked, and, by direction of the President, he is transferred instead to the Nineteenth Infantry. He will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and assume command of his company, G, reporting by letter to his regimental commander.

The resignation of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the

dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Hiero B. Herr, First U. S. Artillery, August 6, 1870; Second Lieutenant J. Edwin Leas, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, August 13, 1869.

First Lieutenant Rodney M. Taylor, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant John J. Sheppard, U. S. Army, temporarily attached to the Twelfth Infantry, by Special Orders No. 177, July 22, 1869, from this office, is, by direction of the President, hereby transferred to that regiment, and will report to his regimental commander for assignment to duty with a company.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect from the 28th instant, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob F. Kent, captain Third U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, major Eight U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters and fuel for fifty-eight days, while on duty, as President of a General Court-martial at Mobile, Alabama, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

So much of General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, as transfers First Lieutenant J. R. Mullikin, late Fourth Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry, is revoked, and he will, at his own request, await orders.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Colonel Lewis Merrill, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed from Fort Harker to Fort Leavenworth.

FIRST Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, U. S. Army, (late Seventh Infantry) is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

THE Post of Indianola, having been discontinued, Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Galveston, Texas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, major Tenth U. S. Infantry, was assigned, August 4th, to the command of Fort McIntosh, Texas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hunt, chief paymaster Department of the Missouri, has been ordered to take post at Leavenworth City, to date from June 1, 1869.

CAPTAIN T. B. Dewees, Second U. S. Cavalry, who has been absent on detached service for some time, has returned to his post, Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory.

MAJOR Charles M. Terrell, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 3d, to pay the troops at the following stations, in the order named: Palafos, Fort McIntosh, and Corpus Christi, Texas.

MAJOR Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 17th, to proceed to Baton Rouge and Opelousas, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations, to include the 30th of June, 1869.

FIRST Lieutenant Frank W. Taggard, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, was ordered, August 2d, to Fort Clark, Texas, to report to the commanding officer, for assignment to duty with Company C, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR W. P. Gould, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 4th, to pay the troops at the following stations, in the order named: Austin, Brenham, Bryan, Livingston, Galveston, Brownsville, and Columbus.

MAJOR Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 5th, to proceed to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations, to include the 30th day of June, 1869.

MAJOR John W. Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 6th, to proceed to Little Rock, Arkansas, on business connected with the Pay Department, after which he will return to his station, at Jefferson, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Jr., Tenth U. S. Infantry, while awaiting the trial of certain cases in which he is a witness, has been ordered to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer, Post of Jefferson, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant C. N. Gray, Twenty-fifth Infantry, having been appointed regimental adjutant, has been ordered to proceed without delay from Opelousas to Jackson Barracks, La., and report to the regimental commander.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted Brevet Colonel S. F. Chalfin, major and assistant adjutant-general, August 10th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, was granted Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, colonel of the Tenth U. S. Infantry, at that post.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to the adjutant-general of the Army, through Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of forty days was granted Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry, August 10th.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Barrett, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty, August 13th, as depot quartermaster at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and ordered to join his company ("A," Sixteenth Infantry) at Natchez, Mississippi.

THE arrest of Brevet Major George A. Ames, captain Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is suspended, and he has been ordered from Fort Harker to Camp Supply, I. T., and report for duty to the commanding officer of the detachment of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry at that post.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Twenty-fifth Military District, was granted Captain Edward S. Huntington, U. S. Army, August 2d, pending the action of the War Department upon his resignation heretofore tendered.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the district, with recommendation to Headquarters of the Military Division of the South for an extension of twenty days, was granted Brevet Major-General W. H. Carlin, major Sixteenth Infantry, August 12th.

MAJOR David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, August 3d, to proceed, without delay, to pay the detachment of U. S. Artillery encamped at or near Lake Sibley, Kansas; also the three companies of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, operating on the Saline and Solomon Rivers, Kansas.

BREVET Major Horace Neide, first lieutenant U. S. Army, has assigned to duty as Military Commissioner for the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Divisions of Virginia, relieving Second Lieutenant A. R. Egbert, Eighth U. S. Infantry, who will join his company in the Department of the South.

BREVET Captain William Mitchell, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Third U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Supply, I. T., and ordered to Fort Dodge, Kansas, to report to the commanding officer Third U. S. Infantry, for duty.

BREVET Major Horace Neide, first lieutenant U. S. Army, was assigned, August 10th, to duty as Military Commissioner for the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Divisions of Virginia, relieving Second Lieutenant A. R. Egbert, Eighth U. S. Infantry, who is ordered to join his company in the Department of the South.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with recommendation to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the South for an extension of forty days, was granted Brevet Major A. W. Allyn, captain Sixteenth Infantry, August 9th.

BREVET Major John Egan, captain U. S. Army, in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to duty as Secretary of State of the State of Mississippi, temporarily, and Brevet Brigadier-General E. Swift, surgeon U. S. Army, in addition to his present duties, has been assigned as Mayor of the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, temporarily.

BREVET Major C. G. Cox, captain Tenth U. S. Cavalry, was ordered, August 10th, to proceed from Fort Harker, Kansas, to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to the commanding officer detachment Tenth U. S. Cavalry at the latter post. Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, was at the same date relieved from duty with the battalion of that regiment at Fort Sill, I. T., and ordered to proceed to Camp Supply, I. T., and assume command of the detachment of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at that post.

CAPTAIN John Williams, U. S. Army, (late Twenty-fourth Infantry) left behind at Vicksburg, Mississippi, sick, when his regiment moved to Texas, and since rendered supernumerary by consolidation, being now able to travel, has been ordered to proceed to his home (New York City) and there await orders. Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the district, Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, U. S. Army, will accompany Captain Williams to New York City, his condition being such as to require constant medical aid.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on the 19th of August. Detail for the Court: Captain George G. Hunt, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major Henry B. Freeman, captain U. S. Army; Captain Isaac D'Isay, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain E. G. Fechet, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant O. W. Budd, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant R. C. Churchill, Fourth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

To enable him to comply with the provisions of General Orders No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, May 7, 1869, detailing him as an Indian superintendent, Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, late lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, detailed as an Indian Agent, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself at Camp Supply, I. T., and proceed to Nevada under such instructions as he may receive from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1869. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major John H. Page, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Myron J. Amick, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Silas Pepon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Seth Bonney, U. S. Army, late Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Department of Alaska, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster, who will proceed by the first opportunity, to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific for assignment. Brevet Brig-Gen. G. P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. A., is announced as chief paymaster of the Department. In addition to his other duties, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Dennison, captain Second Artillery, will perform those of acting ordnance officer of the Department. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Bailey, surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as medical director of the Department, relieving Captain A. H. Hoff, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, who will proceed by the steamer *Neuborn* to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding general and medical director Department of California for assignment to duty.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CHIEF Engineer E. D. Robie has been appointed Inspector of Machinery, Afloat at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

COMMODORE Alden, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Officer of Detail, was taken seriously ill on the passage from Philadelphia to New York, but is now convalescing.

DISPATCHES to the Navy Department announce the arrival of the practice squadron at Brest, from Portsmouth, England, on the 2d inst., and would sail on the 4th for Madeira.

At the Portsmouth Navy-yard, the *Pavence* has been caulked and coppered. She will be succeeded in dock by the *Wyoming*, which will be taken through the dock upon the railway, for the purpose of being newly topped, etc.

THE United States steamer *Seminole* arrived at Key West, August 14th. The *Telegrafo*, the vessel reported as committing depredations on American commerce, was in the hands of the English at Tortola. The *Seminole* was dispatched to Aspinwall to relieve the *Yantic*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Charles Heywood, commanding, at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, has recently been making some very important improvements about the buildings. As the result of his labor the interior appearance of the barracks has been completely changed, and the quarters are now nearly arranged and finished.

THE trial of Bogart is still in progress at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Paymaster A. J. Clark has been under examination, and the facts elicited that Bogart made false entries in the ship's books, entering against the names of some of the crew of the *Vermont* the sum of \$600 paid each for bounties, when they were paid but \$300.

THE War and Navy Departments have transferred to the Treasury Department the power to contract for the recovery of all vessels, both Confederate and Federal, which were sunk during the late war in Southern or other waters. The entire matter has been assigned to the Bureau of Abandoned Property by Acting Secretary Richardson.

THE school ship *Dale* arrived at New York on Monday last from Annapolis, and anchored off the Battery. She left Annapolis on the 3d inst. She had head winds and calms for several days out, and arrived off Cape May on the 11th inst., where the services of a pilot were procured. From this time up to her arrival at this port she had fresh breezes.

A DELEGATION of the officers of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company had a pleasant and entirely satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the Navy, on board the *Tallapoosa*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, this week, in relation to the matter of sending a steamship to represent our flag at the opening of the Suez canal, on the 17th of November next. Admirals Porter, Stringham and Godon were present, and joined in the discussion.

THE Board of Naval Officers who have been in session for the past two months at the Washington Navy-yard, testing breech-loading arms of all kinds, with a view of entering into contract for the use of the Navy, have concluded their labors, and are now employed in making up their report. They will, it is reported, recommend the adoption of the Remington and Needham patents. The majority of the Board are against the use of the Springfield barrel on shipboard. The members of the Board were Captains Reynolds, Breeze, and Nicholson, of the Navy, and Captains Tilton and Reed, of the Marine Corps. Their report will be printed and handed to Secretary Robeson in the course of a few days.

ALTHOUGH the findings of the Naval Court-martial recently in session for the trial of Surgeon Green of the steamer *Nipsic* have not been officially promulgated from the Navy Department, it is intimated that the Court has sentenced him to be suspended for two years. Surgeon Green, it will be remembered, was tried for disobedience of orders in refusing to place a sick man on duty when ordered to do so by Commander Selfridge. The result is looked for with great interest, inasmuch as it is regarded as a test case as to the power of line over staff officers. As the surgeon is said to have acted in a manner which he deemed to be his duty, it is said that the sentence of the Court will be set aside by Secretary Robeson, and Surgeon Green restored to duty after being reprimanded.

THE United States steamer *Albany* (formerly called *Contocook*), Admiral Hoff's flagship, of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived from Key West on Tuesday at the Lower Quarantine, New York harbor, where she is detained in consequence of the appearance of yellow fever on board during her voyage. A few days out from Key West Assistant Engineer Steele was attacked by the disease and died on Monday at sea. This is the only case that has yet manifested itself; but as a precaution the *Albany* will be detained at Quarantine until the health officers deem it prudent for her to communicate with shore. Should the fever make its appearance on board again the crew will be transferred to a receiving ship and the vessel moored and kept at Quarantine until frost, as in the case of the *Saratoga*, which arrived some weeks ago. Her officers report great mortality from yellow fever at Key West. The *Albany* was on her way to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, where Admiral Hoff was to haul down his flag and be succeeded in the command of the squadron by Admiral Poor.

A DRAWING of a granite monument which it is proposed to erect at the Naval Academy grounds, Annapolis, in memory of deceased officers, seamen and marines, is now on exhibition at the Navy Department, Washington. The design is by F. Simmons, of Rome, Italy, and the estimated cost is \$20,000 in gold, of which amount Vice-Admiral Porter has \$14,000 as the result of the subscription thus far made to the Naval Monument Fund. The height of the proposed monument is thirty-six feet. Its base is square, and consists of four steps, and on this is a square pedestal with corner projections, on each of which are represented two eagles in the act of taking flight, and a sailor or marine stationed with each. On each of the four faces of this pedestal is a representation of a naval action. On one front of the main shaft is the following inscription: "In memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States, who fell in defence of the Union and Liberty of their country." On the other fronts are appropriate designs or inscriptions, and above each of these a pretty scroll. Four projecting ornamental corners adorn the column. The whole is surmounted by female characters, eight feet in height, stationed on a plain sub-base. One of these females represents history; she being, apparently, engaged in recording the heroic deeds of valor of the fallen; and the other is the representative of grief and sorrow.

THE *Tallapoosa* which is now on a cruise to the different Navy-yards and Naval Stations with the Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Porter and General Sherman, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday last, August 16th, and left on the following Thursday for Boston, stopping at New London en route. On Monday the party visited the *Junata*, and on the following morning at six o'clock, Rear-Admiral Godon conducted the Secretary and the Vice-Admiral on a tour of the workshops in the Navy-yard, so that they had an opportunity of observing everything of interest without interruption. They went on board the flag-ship *Severn*, which vessel was taken out of dock, and also visited a number of the other vessels fitting out, including the *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, *Scutara*, *Tennessee* and *Algonquin* (recently sold to the Haytiens). The Vice-Admiral and Secretary minutely examined the details of all the work going on. After breakfast the party, reinforced by General Sherman, Collector Grinnell and several other gentlemen, went on board the Navy-yard tug *Catalpa* and steamed down the bay to Governor's Island, which received especial attention from General Sherman, who was received with the honors pertaining to his position. Afterward Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, was visited, and thence the party went to the monitor *Dictator*, in New York Harbor, where they were shown how rapidly the fifteen-inch guns could be worked by steam. The practice ship *Dale* was afterward inspected, and the party returned to the Navy-yard at 2 o'clock p. m. In the evening the party, consisting of General Sherman, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, ex-Secretary Borie, accompanied by ladies and a number of Army and Navy officers, visited Niblo's Garden.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch reports that an ex-blockade runner, the *Hornet*, left that port on Saturday last under circumstances exciting suspicion that her intentions were not perfectly honest. She had been thoroughly overhauled and refitted by parties who purchased her from the Government. On Friday she cleared for Liverpool by the way of Havana, and Saturday afternoon she dropped down the river to a point below Philadelphia, where it is supposed she was to have taken on board a number of men from a tug which was in her company, when she was discovered by the cutter *Miami*. On Sunday morning United States Marshal Gregory and Captain Wright, of the United States Army came on board the *Miami*, and conferred with the commanding officer, stating that the services of that vessel were desired to aid in the capture of the steamship *Hornet*, hailing from Portland, Me., supposed to be meditating violation of the Neutrality laws in fitting out and starting on an expedition to Cuba. At 10:30 o'clock a large steamer was discovered rounding Reedy Island Point under a full head of steam, which answered to the description of the supposed filibuster, given to Captain Jones by Marshal Gregory. At 10:30 the suspicious steamer came in range, and the *Miami* let fly a blank cartridge across her bow, and First Lieutenant C. A. Abbey was sent on board as prize-master, with instructions to anchor her within range of the guns of the cutter and thoroughly overhaul her and her papers. On examination she proved to be the steamer *Hornet*, hailing from Portland, Me. She started up the stream, followed by the *Miami* and at 8:30 p. m., the *Miami* came to anchor below the Navy-yard, with her prize astern. The decks of the *Hornet* were covered with coal and wood, which had evidently been thrown on board in the hurry of preparing for sea. At the time the *Hornet* was sighted a suspicious tug was following her. As soon as the *Miami* fired into the *Hornet*, the tug signalled to the latter, rounded to and steamed off. The crew of the *Hornet* numbered to twenty-five men, armed with revolvers and other weapons. The vessel will be turned over to the custody of United States Marshal Gregory, but will lie under the guns of the *Miami*.

THE Washington Light Guard (Connecticut), a military organization composed of about fifty young men of New Haven, between the ages of 16 and 20, has adopted an elegant uniform of the French Zouave pattern.—At a meeting of Company D, Second regiment, at Waterbury, held on the 19th inst., James Gilbert, formerly first lieutenant, was elected captain in place of E. L. Cook, resigned. Captain Gilbert is said to be a first-rate drill officer. The Sixth regiment Connecticut Volunteers will hold a reunion at Stamford, on the second Wednesday in September. The Third regiment Connecticut National Guard, encamps at Norwich, commencing September 13th. Charles F. Lyon has been chosen second lieutenant of the Trumbull Company of the Eighth regiment Connecticut National Guard, vice Sterling resigned.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

AUGUST 11.—Boatswain Josiah B. Aiken, to the *Junata*.  
AUGUST 12.—Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Woodward to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.  
Gunner Wm. W. Carter, to duty at the Naval Magazine at Ellis Island, N. Y.  
AUGUST 13.—Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.  
Master Wm. P. Randall, to the Navy-yard, Boston.  
AUGUST 16.—Lieutenant George A. Converse, to special duty, Bureau of Navigation.  
Mate C. B. Magruder, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.  
Mate H. E. Jepson, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.  
Mate P. J. Corbett, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

## DETACHED.

AUGUST 11.—Commander John Watters, from the command of the *Cyane*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Acting Boatswain Edward Bousall, from the *Junata*, and placed on waiting orders.  
AUGUST 12.—Commander Wm. F. Spicer, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Gunner George P. Cushman, from duty at the Naval Magazine at Ellis Island, N. Y., and placed on waiting orders.  
AUGUST 14.—Master Wm. B. Newman, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.  
AUGUST 16.—Lieutenant S. P. Baird, from the *Resaca*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Chief Engineer Wm. H. Hunt, from the *Dacotah*, and placed on waiting orders.  
AUGUST 17.—First Assistant Engineer J. W. De Kraft, from duty at the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill., and granted sick leave.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 17.—The orders of C. B. Magruder, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 14, 1869:

Thomas Farrar, ship's cook, July 19th, U. S. steamship *Gettysburg*, at sea.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

## AUGUST 12th.

Bell, J. H., General.	Marshall, Jas. H., Captain.
Chartres, Thos., Captain.	Merrill, H. W., Major.
Ellis, F. M., Captain.	Moore, T. W. C., Colonel.
Farwell, Jas. D., Captain.	Moorer, E. W., Colonel.
Gough, J., Captain.	Riley, A. W., General-2.
Hubbard, Jas. H., Captain.	Spencer, E. F., General.
Mackage, Jas., Colonel.	Wicwell, N. A., Colonel.
Mahone, Wm., General.	Wyatt, Robert B., Captain.

## AUGUST 16th.

Bates, C. E., Captain-2.	Hoyt, Thos., Colonel.
Bowen, G. S., Captain.	Palmer, R. B., Captain.
Hullard, Willard, Major.	Resteaux, Clarence, Captain.
Godfrey, Captain.	Rulan, John C., Captain.
Gough, John, Captain.	Stewart, Charles B., General.
Hopkins, Joshua, Captain.	Ward, J. Hobart, General.

## NAVY.

## AUGUST 16th.

Christensen, Chas. J., steamer	Mellach, E.
Frolic.	Kahor, J., receiving ship Ver-
Da Silva, Rufino G., steamer	mont.
Contocook.	Ramsey, Wm. F., receiving ship
Gilmore, James, receiving ship	Vermont.
Vermont.	Robinson, Jonathan, receiving
Harris, James, receiving ship	ship Vermont.
Vermont.	Seaman, Wolf Haseeth, receiving
Hendrickson, W. W. Com. a. s.	ship Vermont.
Kenosha.	Toy, Thos., receiving ship Ver-
Monroe, H. F., receiving ship	mont.
Vermont.	Ulyard, Loring, receiving ship
Nason, John T., receiving ship	Vermont.
Vermont-2.	Williamson, John, receiving ship
Payne, Chas., receiving ship Ver-	Vermont-2.
mont.	

A RECENT circular from the late Minister of War, Marshal Niel, instructs the commanders of military divisions to proceed with the greatest activity in instructing the corps of all branches of the service. In this circular Marshal Niel acknowledges that it imposes heavy sacrifices on the country to place an effective force of 400,000 men. He consequently recommends to the commanders to turn every moment to account in drilling the troops and "seriously preparing them for all the operations of war." He holds that all the corps should be so complete as to be able to place all available men in the field, and that no soldier is to be accorded leave of absence without absolute necessity. Warlike preparations have not, says the *Gaulois*, been arrested for an instant along the entire extent of the frontier of the Rhine. The troops stationed on the frontier have not been reduced by a company, and at Strasburg the magazines continue to receive all sorts of military supplies. The report, published by the *Gaulois*, that troops had been called from Algeria has been officially contradicted.

THE Russian *Invalids* tells us that six military camps are to be formed in the months of August and September, for the training of such of the Czar's troops as are attached to the Army of the Caucasus. A letter from Vienna, referring to another part of Russia, tells us that the news from Orenburg is becoming most alarming, as nearly all the Kirghiz hordes are in revolt, and the insurrection extends as far as Siberia, and is beginning to affect the Mussulman districts of the Empire. Communications are interrupted, and General Kauffmann is, for the moment, cut off at Tachkend. The Cossacks, who have rendered such great services in this country of steppes, no longer suffice to maintain submission. Troops are being directed from all sides toward the threatened provinces.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that at Camp Douglas, U. T., on the evening of August 6th, the enlisted men of the garrison had one of the pleasantest imaginable parties, at which dancing was the order until the first call of reveille warned them that day was at hand. The affair was under the direction of the Camp Douglas Sociable Association, and was attended by a majority of the officers and their wives and many of the fair Mormons from the adjacent City of the Saints, who gave evidence that they enjoyed themselves.



## INDIAN VICTORY AND WAR DANCE.

DENVER, COL., August 3, 1869.

THE Ute Indians, encamped here, have just been having a grand pow-wow and scalp dance in celebration of a recent victory over the Kiowas. An eternal feud seems to exist between the Utes and all the Plains Indians, and whenever they meet each other a fight is inevitably the consequence; the former tribe usually coming out at a disadvantage, particularly on the Plains.

A few days ago a skirmish occurred between these warlike tribes, near Trinidad, in which the Utes succeeded in killing four Kiowas, at a loss of three of their own men. The victors sent runners to the camp here, bringing with them one scalp, and the consequence was a grand celebration of what they considered a glorious victory.

All the warriors immediately got themselves up gorgeously in paint, beads, and feathers, mounted their ponies, and paraded all day through the streets of Denver, and a Ute victory being a rare occurrence, such a sight was new to many of the old inhabitants here. The scalp was borne aloft on a pole at the head of the procession. Apparently all the hair on the head of the unfortunate victim had been removed at one cut, and it was at least two feet in length. The band as they marched along kept up a monotonous chant, keeping time with a couple of most doleful kettle drums.

But at about nine o'clock in the evening the grand dance came off, and nearly all the people of Denver turned out to witness this exhibition of savage life. The Indians, of course, were perfectly delighted at this attention, as they are exceedingly fond of being noticed, and did their best. I must say, however, that the dance proved to be of a rather heavy order, the "light fantastic" being completely ignored, and the music anything but lively. The warriors crowded close together, moved round slowly in a circle, while a few squaws sat on the ground in the centre, with their faces buried in their hands, moaning and bewailing in a most pitiful manner for their friends and relations slain in the fight. The same monotonous chant we had heard on the streets, attended with the mournful sounds of the kettle drums, was kept up without end or variation. The whole affair seemed to be rather an occasion of mourning than rejoicing.

The figures of the dance not varying from the forms above given, and the dust getting high, we soon became tired of the show and took a walk among the numerous lodges scattered over the prairie to see the sights. Observing a large crowd collected round a wigwam in the distance, we approached and found that a speech was being delivered by the chief, "Washington." No gestures whatever were used, and when the harangue was over the chief turned his back on the audience and disappeared in his lodge, without waiting to hear the applause.

Approaching another lodge where we heard some one crying, as if in great grief, we found an old gray-headed squaw, and on asking her the cause of her misfortune she replied, with tears running down her cheeks, "Arapahoe kill me muchacho (boy)." It seemed somewhat to assuage her grief when she found we considered "Arapahoe no Indian," and not being able to think of anything more degrading to her enemies than that, we left to hunt up the celebrated chief "Colorow."

A few years ago this chief aspired to be the ruler of the nation, but his policy being unfriendly to the whites, he was defeated, and has since been living as a sort of outcast of the tribe. We found him at some distance from the main camp, with only two lodges of followers, or retainers, who kept by him in his fall. The dress of this celebrated brave consisted of a dirty shirt and a few gold finger-rings, and, immediately on seeing us, he commenced to show us the fine points of a pony he had captured a few days before. He spoke tolerably good English, so we had no trouble in understanding the glowing description he gave of the manner in which he shot and killed the Arapahoe owner, and pointed out with much pride the place where the ball had grazed the back of the pony.

Being disgusted with a man who could thus stay at home while his tribe was celebrating a victory, we soon left this A. J. of the Utes and proceeded through the camp towards the city. The last sight, however, we witnessed was a dusky warrior making an attempt to ride a velocipede. The efforts of three or four men to steady him on the uncertain bicycle were unavailing, and the final result was a signal failure. These Indians, after having been well supplied by the Governor with provisions, powder, and lead, have left for a "big hunt" in the Middle and North Parks.—*Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press*

## DOCTOR PHIL. H. SHERIDAN.

THE *Detroit Post* thus good-naturedly announces the new honor conferred upon the Lieutenant-General by the University of Vermont:

Philip H. Sheridan, LL. D.—that's his name and title. He is a Doctor of Laws. The University of Vermont, the Green Mountain State, has proved its claim to perennial verdure by conferring this degree on "Little Phil." Dr. Sheridan is as well as could be expected. He is a doctor of both ecclesiastical and civil laws—that's what the degree means. The learned doctor has long been noted for his familiarity with some portions of ecclesiastical literature. He is said, in moments of excitement, to use liberal and emphatic quotations from the prayer-book, the hymn-book, and the Scriptures. As to his knowledge of civil laws, we are not so sure; but we suppose the University was satisfied with the way he doctored 'em in New Orleans. We have no doubt that, should Dr. Sheridan attempt to deliver a lecture upon ecclesiastical and civil jurisprudence, his proofs of erudition would astonish the country. Should he accept a chair in any university, as a doctor of laws, we doubt not the students placed under his care would be everly disciplined in the matter of obedience to the laws, at least.

The University of Vermont has very properly, in matters of learning, ignored social and official proprieties. Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, Schuyler Colfax—whose degree was conferred by the Hillsdale College, if we remember rightly, which only pays its president about half the wages earned by a skilful stone-mason—is, in the eye of the constitution of the United States, of superior rank to Dr. Sheridan. But LL. D. is superior, in learned rank, to B. A. or M. A. As a doctor, Prof. Sheridan ranks above Prof. Colfax. Moreover, the legal proprieties have been outraged in another direction. General Sherman is Sheridan's military superior; but General Sherman is not a doctor of laws. As a learned jurisprudent, the University of Vermont places Dr. Sheridan infinitely above Mr. Sherman. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war;" and this victory by Sheridan over his military superior, Sherman, is one of them. From his lofty height as a recognized eminent scholar, he can look down even upon President and late General Grant. He takes rank, indeed, in legal erudition, with Dr. Longfellow—whose title comes from Oxford—and with Chief Justice Chase and Attorney-General Hoar.

At present, Dr. Sheridan is engaged in delivering instruction concerning the laws to the Indian savages of the West, in which he has proved eminently successful. His favorite style of instruction is remarkable for its vigor, and for the rapidity with which his pupils finish their course. But, doubtless, as soon as he has graduated his present class, he will be open for an engagement elsewhere; and we call the attention of the regents of the Michigan State University to his eminent title and recognized merits as a learned scholar. Before tendering the now vacant presidency of the University to Dr. Sheridan, however, the faculty might make a point toward inducing him to accept by conferring upon him one or two more degrees—say M. D. and D. D. Everybody knows that he is eminent as a practitioner of certain surgical operations, such as amputations and perforations, while his familiarity with theologic nomenclature we have already alluded to. Communications may be addressed to Phil. H. Sheridan, LL. D., Chicago, Ill.

## DR. WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD.

THE *Baltimore papers*, says the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, comment with natural satisfaction upon the selection of one of their citizens for a Naval Bureau.

"Dr. William Maxwell Wood, who has just been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy, is a native of Maryland, who entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, in 1829, and has therefore been in service 40 years. He has been Fleet Surgeon of three squadrons—the Pacific, East India, and North Atlantic. He participated in the capture of the Barrier Forts on the Canton River, and was in the action between the *Merrimac* and *Minnesota*, during the late civil war.

"Dr. Wood is the author of a work on 'Polynesia and South America,' 'A Shoulder to the Wheel of Progress,' a collection of literary essays, and 'Fankwei, a visit to India, China, and Japan.'"

Those of our readers, adds the reporter, who are familiar with the incidents of the Mexican war, will be pleased to see in the selection of Dr. Wood for the Naval Medical Bureau, a recognition of his valuable and unrewarded services at the beginning of that war. It is a compliment which might have been sooner offered to this able and patriotic officer, of the result of whose volunteered expedition through Mexico, Commodore Sloat wrote:

"I am most happy to acknowledge the very important services you rendered the Government, and the squadron in the Pacific, under my command, at the breaking out of the Mexican war. The information you furnished me at Mazatlan, from Guadalajara (at the risk of your life), was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take possession of that country.

"I have always considered the performance of your journey through Mexico at that time, as an extraordinary feat, requiring great presence of mind and address. How you escaped from the heart of an enemy's country and such a people, has always been a wonder to me, and has been so characterized on all occasions."

The Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate commented on his valuable services as follows:

"Every intelligent mind must at once appreciate the importance of the service which you have rendered the country, and your personal hazard in travelling through the heart of the enemy's country, communicating with your military superior, and furnishing him with the sole and otherwise unattainable information, upon which he based the acquisition of California.

"The importance of this acquisition can best be estimated, by asking ourselves what would have been our national position in the Pacific and upon our Oregon frontier, had Great Britain, instead of ourselves, acquired permanent possession of it? I have always contended that its acquisition constitutes one of the Navy's strongest claims upon the gratitude of the nation, and this chapter in its history, furnished by your own service, but strengthens this conviction. But how are you to be rewarded for it? That is the question. Swords and brevets are scattered without number before many who rendered far less service. I cannot, at this moment, make any distinct suggestion to you how to obtain that to which I deem you honorably entitled, a national recognition by some substantial token of your valuable services; but I promise you my aid in the attainment of such recognition."

U. S. STEAMER *Wyoming* is in the dry dock, at Portsmouth Navy-yard and will be hauled up on the ways with the hydraulic.

## OBITUARY.

ADOLPHE NIEL, MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

IN the death of Marshal Niel, which a cable telegram has announced, France has lost one of her most experienced soldiers. He was born at Muret, Haute Garonne, in 1802, and at the age of 21 entered the Ecole d'Application at Metz. He became lieutenant in 1827 and entered on a military career, during which he has shared in nearly all the important military movements of the French army, and has seen in his lifetime five sovereigns upon the throne of France. During the Algerian war he distinguished himself at the capture of Constantine, and received promotion for his service on that occasion. In the expedition to Rome in 1849 he acted as Chief of the Staff of Engineers, and rendered such valuable services that he was appointed as General of Brigade and sent on a mission to Gaeta to carry the keys of the city to the Pope. The Russian war next offered an opportunity for the employment of his abilities in military engineering operations. He commanded the engineers at the capture of Bomarsund, then went to the Crimea and reported upon the condition of the army and the state of the siege of Sebastopol, and finally took command-in-chief of the Engineers and directed the siege. Soon after the final assault he received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and was created a Senator in 1856, and about this time wrote a work entitled the "Siege of Sebastopol." He received the command of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Alps at the commencement of the Italian war, and after the victory of Solferino, in which the artillery played so important a part, he was appointed a Marshal of France.

In 1807 Marshal Niel was appointed Minister of War and retained that position during the late change in the Cabinet. His administration of military affairs was characterized by vigor and ability. In a short time he succeeded in removing the disadvantages under which the French army labored, and rendered it equal if not, superior to any force in Europe in point of arms and organization. One of his latest measures as Minister of War was the intimation of his desire that no non-commissioned officer should be promoted to the rank of officer after the age of 28. This regulation was intended to secure greater efficiency in the army, as it was based on the opinion that the cases must be rare in which a man having served in the ranks for eight or nine years without having been marked as fit for a commission would make an efficient officer.

## IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

A legal decision, of interest to all military officers, was recently rendered by Mr. Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, in the United States Circuit—Southern District. The libel was filed in this case to recover damages on a charter-party, by which the owner bound his vessel on a voyage from a place or places designated in the State of Florida, to the port of New York, to bring a cargo of cedar. The vessel reached Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas, January 15, 1866, and discharged her cargo, and was ready to start for the port in Florida as required by the charter, when she was seized by the authorities of the Fort, and compelled to go two voyages to Key West for cargoes of coal, for the alleged necessities of the place. The allegation was that the officers and soldiers in the fort depended upon coal to condense water for the post. This detention occasioned the delay complained of in the libel as an infraction of the charter-party. In *Mitchell vs. Harmony* (13 How., p. 134), the Chief Justice says: "There are, without doubt, occasions in which private property may lawfully be taken possession of or destroyed, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the public enemy; and also where a military officer charged with a particular duty may impress private property into the public service, or take it for public use." "Unquestionably," he further says, "in such cases the government is bound to make full compensation; but the officer is not a trespasser." He admits that in all these cases the danger must be immediate and impending, or the necessity urgent for the public service, such as will admit of no delay. In that case, the Court held that upon the testimony, which was undisputed, a case of danger or necessity within the rule of law had not been made out, and sustained the judgment for the plaintiff. He further observed that "in deciding upon the necessity, the state of the facts as they appeared to the officer at the time he acted must govern the decision; for he must necessarily act upon the information of others as well as his own observations; and if, with such information as he had a right to rely upon, there is reasonable ground for believing that the peril is immediate and menacing, or the necessity urgent, he is justified in acting upon it, and the discovery afterward that it was false or erroneous, will not make him a trespasser." Now, within this principle, argued Mr. Justice Nelson, we are inclined to think upon the case before us, that the authorities at Fort Jefferson were justified in impressing the vessel for the purposes and uses as alleged. Something is due to the decision of these officers, under the circumstances and relative situation, and condition of the fort, remote from any supply of fresh water for the garrison, and dependent upon the article of coal as a necessary material in obtaining it. The officers may have erred, but if this was simply an error of judgment on the facts as they appeared to them, they will still be justified. Upon this ground the libel was dismissed.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**FIRST ARTILLERY.**—Batteries H, D, F and I, of this regiment were inspected at the regimental armory, corner of White and Elm streets, by Major Godfrey, brigade inspector, Second Brigade, on the 11th inst. When the line of the battalion was formed, none of the officers were on the ground. Battery A was represented by one lieutenant, in civilian dress, and one lieutenant in fatigue uniform. The battalion was first placed under the command of Captain McQuiston of Battery D, the senior officer then present, and afterwards under Captain Benson of Battery I; but neither of them appeared to be well posted as to their duties, nor did the men appear to be under a proper discipline. The drill was bad, and the marching particularly so. The uniforms and equipments of a large majority of the men in Battery I were in a very bad condition.

The following was the number of those present and absent: Battery A, present 2; absent 61. Battery D, present 27; absent 24. Battery F, present 32; absent 25. Battery I, present 26; absent 32. It appears from the muster rolls that Battery I numbers 58, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, including those not uniformed. This battery was furnished by the State with 61 complete uniforms and 64 sabres, and we do not understand why some 6 or 8 of their 26 men present were not uniformed and were without sabres, nor what has become of the uniforms and sabres furnished to this company.

The inspection was ordered for purpose of noting the condition of these batteries as regards strength, and to ascertain the number of uniforms procured. As the turnout was very slim, the whole four batteries not numbering for inspection over ninety men all told, and only a small portion of these having procured the new uniforms adopted by the regiment, we understand that it is proposed and intended to reduce the four commands to two. Under the circumstances we should say this is the only plan to adopt. It is more than likely that Batteries D and I will be consolidated with A and F.

Battery C, Captain Wm. Schilling commanding, held its annual picnic and summer-night's festival at Elm Park on Tuesday last. The day and evening were spent in dancing and other amusements. The entire affair, under the efficient control of the officers of the battery, being well managed throughout. The attendance was quite large; among the guests were Brigadier-General Burger, Colonel Teller, Lieutenant-Colonel Deihl, Captain Heubner and Klein.

On Monday next, the 23d instant, Battery K will hold its second annual picnic and summer-night's festival at the above named park, and during the day will undertake some field practice. Before leaving for the park the battery will be reviewed by Brigadier-General Louis Burger and staff in front of the City Hall. This battery is commanded by Captain John Heubner, and is one of the best disciplined in the regiment.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Company G of this regiment has, after due consideration, determined to trust to Providence for its next excursion, and therefore do not seek a *New Haven*. In accordance with this determination, the committee of arrangements has issued a circular stating that meetings will be held on Friday evenings, August 20th and 27th, at the Thirteenth street Armory, to make arrangements. The assessment will be \$15, three of which to be paid at the time of signing the roll. The members of Company G extend a cordial invitation to the officers and members of this regiment to join them on this visit. It is desirable, they say, that the goodfellowship begun at Washington in '61, between their regiment and the First Rhode Island, should not die out, and the opportunity now presents itself to shake old comrades by the hand once more, and ask, "How many miles to the Junction?" The Company will leave on Monday, August 30th, by one of the Sound steamers, at 5 P. M., remain one night in Providence, and return to New York, arriving on Thursday morning, about 6 o'clock. The assessment will cover transportation for the company and band, and subsistence for the latter. The officers and men to subsist themselves. The committee of arrangements are Captain Abram L. Webber, Lieutenant James T. Brinckerhoff, Sergeant George Garrison, Corporal Russel T. Coe, Honorary, Samuel A. Cunningham, and Abram Tallman.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—At the regular meeting of Company I, a few evenings since, after company business had been attended to, Captain D. S. Brown, Jr., was presented with a beautiful sword, gold belt, sash and full dress uniform. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Styles in a complimentary speech which was happily responded to by the captain. After cheers for the captain and lieutenant, the company dispersed well pleased with their evening's work. Captain Brown is one of the oldest officers of the Twenty-second, having

joined in command of Company B (which company he organized) in 1861. He served with the regiment at Harper's Ferry, but business engagements compelled him to resign on his return to this city. After much solicitation he again joined the regiment in 1863. He has the honor of having taught Colonel Remmey, Major Camp, Captains Cullen, Allen and Lieutenants Ascoug, Styles, Allen, Pearsall, Carpenter and others, the first position of a soldier.

**SERENADE TO MAJOR CON. T. JONES.**—A numerous party met on the evening of the 17th inst. in one of the back rooms of the Hoffman House, Fifth avenue, for the purpose of organizing a serenading party to wait on Con. T. Jones, a gentleman well known both in New York and Philadelphia circles. The party was a numerous one, and was made every way comfortable under the hospitable management of Capt in Abner Mellen, Jr., of the staff of Brigadier-General Varian. Many old and familiar faces appeared among the throng. After discussing the good things before them, the company, preceded by Gideon's band, visited the residence of Major Jones, on Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue. Here the band discoursed its choicest music, and the Major, who at first gave unmistakable evidence of the attractions of the sleepy god, was induced to appear at his door. Captain Mellen then presented him with an exquisite basket of flowers, accompanying the gift with a few appropriate remarks, to which the major briefly responded. After additional music and a further expression of good wishes and kindly feeling toward the recipient of the serenade, the company returned to the hotel, where another pleasant hour glided rapidly away. At 2 o'clock in the morning the serenade party adjourned *sine die*.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The members of this regiment seem to have laid out a series of enjoyments this season that will excel any previous efforts in this line, at least since the close of the late war. We understand that the Seventh company intends following the example of the Fourth and Fifth, and will celebrate its anniversary on the 25th proximo by an excursion to some point.

A committee consisting of Major Meday, Captain Geo. W. Smith, and Adjutant Fitzgerald left this city on Wednesday for Norwich, Conn., for the purpose of making the Norwich testimonial presentation. Many members of the Fifth company, remembering the delights of their late anniversary celebration, now propose to charter the steamer *Wm. Fletcher* which was used at the anniversary celebration, and go off in citizens' dress on a fishing excursion. We understand the matter is all arranged and the day for the trip appointed.

**SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**—Company B, Captain Neszer; Company C, Lieutenant Cannon; Company G, Captain Retel; and Company H, Captain Schlehr, comprising the right wing of the Sixty-fifth regiment, were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Ritt, at the State Arsenal, Buffalo, August 5th. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the companies presented full ranks before the inspecting officer, who drilled them in the manual of arms and marching, after which their uniforms, arms, etc., were inspected and found to be in very good condition. The left wing of the regiment, consisting of Companies A, D, E and F, were inspected at the Arsenal on Friday evening, August 6th. The first annual soiree of this regiment took place on the evening of August 6th. The ball given was for the purpose of raising a uniform fund to equip the new drum corps.

The field and line officers of the regiment assembled in accordance with brigade orders at the new regimental armory on Virginia street, on the 11th inst., for elementary instruction and drill. We are pleased to announce that the subject of target practice has received due consideration in the regiment. At a meeting of the officers, held at the regimental headquarters on the evening of the 13th inst., it was decided to parade for this purpose on the 31st inst. and proceed to the village of Attica. The committee having the matter in charge are exerting all their energies to make the affair combine both pleasure and instruction. The Sixty-fifth is considered a *live* organization, and its officers are continually devising measures to promote the interest of the command. It is a German organization of eight companies, and its last inspection shows an increase in strength and general discipline.

**COX COURT-MARTIAL.**—This Court, after many sessions, has finally been dissolved, and Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding Third Brigade, has announced in General Orders that "the Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the accused, Captain Wm. H. Cox, and also his defence, and the evidence adduced in support of it, have rendered a verdict in which they honorably acquit the accused. The proceedings and findings of this case have been approved. Captain Wm. H. Cox has been released from arrest and will assume the command

of his company, the general court-martial being dissolved." Now that this trial has ended what is to be the next step? Is the regiment to remain in its present partially disorganized condition or will measures be taken forthwith to place it on proper footing with the other regiments of the brigade. We hope the regiment will not again make its appearance on parade before the members have received their full complement of uniforms. Let the regiment either go back to the blue or adopt the gray. Another parade like that of the fifth of July, when the regiment made its variegated appearance, would be decidedly injurious to its waning reputation. We hope, however, that wise management will soon secure for the Thirty-seventh its former good name.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The fever for target practice in this regiment has spread rapidly, and has now become contagious. It first broke out in one company (E); it then spread to a battalion; and the fever has now reached its height, the regiment having decided to visit some suitable portion of Long Island for a day's target practice on the 8th proximo. A competent committee has been appointed and will next week report progress as to destination, etc. Bay Side is favorably considered.

An election will be held in Company F next week to fill the vacant position of Captain. It is said that the company, failing to find an officer in its own organization willing to accept the position, has sought in the First Division for a candidate, and found a most competent officer willing to accept the captaincy, provided the election be unanimous.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Our announcement last week of the anniversary excursion of Company G, of this regiment, to Saratoga, on the 23d inst., was premature. At the meeting held on the 11th inst., the members then present were in favor of the excursion, but at a subsequent meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the whole anniversary celebration was abandoned for this year. The abandonment of the Saratoga excursion was a disappointment to the members of the command; but it was found impossible for the men to leave business for three days, the time the proposed trip would occupy, many members having just returned from their regular vacation. More than enough money to defray the expenses of the trip had been subscribed, and it was not for that reason the trip was abandoned, as some might naturally infer.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—An election for Colonel will shortly be ordered in this regiment. It has been delayed by the non-acceptance of the resignation of Colonel Meyer, caused by the failure of the Quartermaster in making out the returns necessary to a discharge of the regiment's commander. This formality has now been gone through with and the only requisite at present is a competent candidate. We have already from time to time canvassed the different officers mentioned in this connection and it is not therefore necessary for us to say more than "may the best man win."

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—On Thursday, the 26th inst., Company H, of this regiment, commanded by Captain Max Zenn, proceed in Harlem boat from foot of Eighth street, East River, to Sulzer's East River Park, for a day's practise in target shooting, etc. Company H is considered one of the strongest and best disciplined commands of the regiment, and guided by its excellent commander, a pleasant time is guaranteed.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—At a special meeting of Company F, of this regiment, held at its rooms, Centre Market, on Monday evening, August 9, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our much-loved and highly esteemed comrade, Major David A. Allen, and

*Whereas*, It is both consonant with our feelings, and due the memory of deceased, that we show our appreciation of his worth, and also regret for the loss of one so endeared to us, and one who has served so many years with distinction among us, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we attend in a body the funeral of David A. Allen, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the company, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be published in the ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

Lieut. G. D. SCOTT, DANIEL KNIGHT,  
LEANDER BUCK, JOHN S. REED,  
WM. H. MCINTIRE, J. W. COLLINS,  
GEORGE KREAMER,  
L. A. MYERS, President. E. C. JOHNSTON, Rec. Sec'y.

**FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John Ittner of this regiment was the recipient on Tuesday evening last of an elegant gold medal, the gift of the officers of the regiment. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Brinker, and the pleasant affair took place at Ittner's Hotel.



**FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.**—An election was held in this regiment on Monday evening last to fill the position of colonel and other vacancies in the field. Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Debevoise was elected colonel, Major Henry T. Head, elected lieutenant colonel, and Quartermaster James McLeer, major. The new field officers served with the regiment in the late war, and got their experience under the best drilling. The results of the election were entirely satisfactory. We hope the unanimity will result in reviving the old spirit in the regiment, which at one time was most enthusiastic, but which of late years, for some reason or other, has somewhat cooled. When this regiment returned from the war with one of the most gallant of records and reorganized for service as a National Guard regiment, the utmost enthusiasm existed among the young men of Brooklyn to join the ranks of a regiment having so glorious a history. At that time little trouble was found in recruiting the regiment to its full standard. But, unfortunately, discretion was not exercised in regard to the age and moral standing of the recruits enlisted, most of whom were mere boys, attracted by the gay-appearing uniforms of the regiment, and entirely too young to enter the ranks of any military organization. In about a year after reorganization the military ardor of these young men had already begun to cool; strict discipline was not enforced; the result was a thinning out of the ranks from desertion, so that the regiment gradually diminished to a mere battalion, and at the last inspection numbered only about 200 men: to-day we do not believe it would parade over 150. It is evident that something needs to be done if the Fourteenth is to continue to exist at all, and a great deal if it is to preserve its honored name. Let the election of these new officers be the starting point of a vigorous advance.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment will have an evening parade early next month, appearing in its new gray uniforms and white crossbelts. We learn that two companies of the Twenty-eighth are anxious to be transferred to this regiment. One of these companies numbers about sixty men. Such a transfer would add materially to the strength of the Fifty-sixth, but how will it effect the Twenty-eighth? It would seem advisable that some change should be made, for part of the companies of the Twenty-eighth are stationed in the Western District, and the other and main portion in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a separation of at least five miles. Such a separation of companies is often necessary in country organizations, but in a large city like Brooklyn it should not be permitted. Every organization should assemble in one building, on all occasions, be it for drill or other purposes, thus allowing the officers and men to become acquainted with each other and to work in unison in all matters that appertain to the affairs of the organization. It is for this reason, therefore, that we thus advise that the companies of the Twenty-eighth located in the western portion of the city be transferred to the Fifty-sixth, as proposed, and those located in the Eastern District, or that portion of it called "Dutchtown," be recruited from its own population. Although this might to some extent interfere with the progress of the battalion of the Thirty-second regiment, still we think that old Dutchtown is abundantly able to furnish two regiments of solid men from its overflowing German population. We hope the division commander will investigate this subject of a transfer.

**SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Nothing of importance has transpired in this regiment of late, with the exception of some changes in both its field and line officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Wing and Major Gault have received their respective commissions. This regiment, it may be remembered, obtained the guidon offered by the State Military Association for being the best disciplined regiment in the Eighth division. We hope it will endeavor to keep the laurels it won.

**BUFFALO ARSENAL.**—On Wednesday last about forty feet of this arsenal fell, carrying with it 30,000 rounds of ammunition. The keeper of the Arsenal, who had been in that portion of the building only a few moments before, had a narrow escape from instant death. And had the accident occurred the evening previous, a large loss of life would have been occasioned, as the Sixty-fifth regiment assembled therein on that evening for drill. Measures will be immediately taken to have the building made more secure.

**KREHBIEL COURT-MARTIAL.**—This court for the trial of Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, will hold its first regular session on the 1st proximo, at 5 P. M., at the armory of the First regiment Cavalry, Thirteenth street.

**THIRD INFANTRY.**—General Bunnell has issued an order for the encampment of this regiment, Colonel McCord of Norwich, N. Y., on Monday, September 13th, to continue six days.

## OTHER STATES.

**NEW JERSEY.**—From an official source we learn that full sets of regimental and company books will soon be issued to the National Guard. This has never been done before in New Jersey, and no uniform system of keeping records has ever been exacted. These books will be subjected to a strict annual inspection.

Governor Randolph has under consideration what disposition shall be made of the uniforms now in possession of the National Guard. A decision will be promulgated in a general order at an early day.

Companies C and D, Third Battalion, at Trenton, have been fully organized by Major Green. Captain Speeler, a war veteran of the Forty-eighth N. Y., and Thirty-fifth N. J. Volunteers, has been elected captain of Company C. It is claimed that he is the best drilled man in the State in bayonet exercise. Captain Leary, formerly drill master of the Montgomery Guards of Boston, is captain of Company D.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The encampment of the First Brigade at Hull culminated on the 13th in the review of the brigade by Governor Claflin and General Butler, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The review took place at eleven in the morning. The troops were drawn up in line of columns by divisions. In this position they were inspected, subsequently passing in review order. The movements through which they were put were creditably executed, and the review compared very favorably with those of previous years. In the afternoon, after the usual dinner to the brigade staff and officers of the different organizations, a brigade drill occurred and then dress parade. The camp was broken up the following day. It was throughout the occasion of the display of a wide interest on the part of the people, and reflected much credit on the brigade.

The Second brigade M. V. M., Brigadier General Peirson, will go into camp at Boxborough, on Tuesday, August 24th, and the camp will be known as "Camp at Boxborough."

**MARYLAND—FIFTH REGIMENT.**—We are sorry that there was a misunderstanding in this regiment between its commander and line officers, growing out of the circumstances of the parade of the regiment on the occasion of the late German festival in Baltimore. Colonel Herbert has tendered his resignation, which, at the time of writing, had not been accepted. At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, a committee of one from each company had been appointed to take some action in regard to the matter, and if possible induce the colonel to reconsider his determination. We hope their efforts have proved successful. Colonel Herbert has served the regiment ably and faithfully; and the Fifth stands first among the regiments of the Maryland National Guard. Let us hope that this little wave of trouble will soon blow over and a healthy calmness ensue.

## CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 16, 1869.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing August 21, and ending August 14th:

## SECOND BRIGADE.

Robert A. Barry, surgeon, with rank from June 23d, vice Louis Bauer, vacated.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Henry McManus, assistant surgeon, with rank from December 27, 1868, vice Charles H. Williamson, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Francis M. Ball, captain, with rank from September 22, 1868, vice John Ray, resigned.

John P. Collins, first lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice Edward McCabe, declined.

Charles W. Genet, second lieutenant, with rank from September 23, 1868, vice Francis M. Ball, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Patrick F. McShane, first lieutenant, with rank from June 10th, vice John B. Gunn, promoted.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Reichel, second lieutenant, with rank from July 12th, vice Frederick Schon, promoted.

## NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward W. Francis, second lieutenant, with rank from May 24th, vice Noah Loder, transferred.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel Richards, adjutant, with rank from July 23d, vice Clarence Stanley, resigned.

Abram Van Nostrand, quartermaster, with rank from July 10th, vice Charles P. Gulick, promoted.

## TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James B. Hall, second lieutenant, with rank from August 2d, vice Geo. J. Chippendale, resigned.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Renwick Campbell, adjutant, with rank from July 24th, vice Charles B. Ayres, promoted.

Richard H. Warfield, quartermaster, with rank from July 24th, vice John E. Flint, term expired.

Horace A. Smith, commissary of subsistence, with rank from July 24th, original.

## FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter Heib, first lieutenant, with rank from June 17th, vice Adam Krumm, resigned.

Philip Schweinfurth, second lieutenant, with rank from June 17th, vice Michael Hack, resigned.

Charles Incebrand, captain, with rank from June 23d, vice Frank Wood, failed to qualify.

Jacob Biesinger, second lieutenant, with rank from June 23d, vice J. J. Rasbach, removed from district.

Frank Wohal, first lieutenant, with rank from June 28th, vice Jerome Lang, removed from State.

John Wiederhold, first lieutenant, with rank from June 28th, vice Albert Marrer, promoted.

Francis Schilling, major, with rank from July 7th, vice G. B. Goldschmidt, resigned.

John H. Rapp, second lieutenant, with rank from January 5th, vice Frederick Rotz, resigned.

## SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas Girvan, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from June 11th, vice Alfred Spear, promoted.

Thomas H. B. Simmons, captain, with rank from July 13th, vice H. H. Evertsen, resigned.

N. Woodhull Smith, first lieutenant, with rank from July 13th, vice Walton Carpenter, resigned.

Stephen Curtis, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from July 13th, vice William E. Kache, resigned.

## RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

Major Francis C. Brown, assistant adjutant-general, August 9th.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William K. Voorhees, August 6th.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Shappel, August 9th.  
Captain William Syring, August 9th.

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Philip Fisher, August 6th.

## FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

R. B. Merriam, first lieutenant, August 6th.

## SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. J. Q. Donoghue, first lieutenant, August 6th.

## AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

**THE COMING CONTEST ON THE THAMES.**—We have now to take our farewell of the Harvard International "Four." Before our next issue, the race, which now occupies so large a space in the public mind, will have taken place, and the great aquatic battle lost or won. A brief retrospect of the past, and a look into the future through the same glasses that the public eye has worn during the last few weeks, is neither so discouragingly dark as many would have it, nor, on the other hand, so brightly promising as still others claim. The American crew have gone to England not as a representative crew of the entire country, but simply as exponents of a class of men and a style of rowing that have won the major part of the victories in which American colleges have taken part. We should not regard defeat, then, as an evidence of the inferiority of the American professional oarsman to his English cousin, for, in so doing, we should be accepting a conclusion not warranted by either facts or probabilities. It is but fair to suppose that we could select from among the professional oarsmen of this country a representative "four," "six" or "eight," that would hold its own with the best crew that England could produce, and, this being the case, the defeat of the Harvards would be simply the defeat of a single college crew, to be lamented, it is true, but still, of not sufficient importance to warrant our going into mourning as a people whose best national talent and best national men have been worsted. While we will, in case of defeat, take the blow seriously and universally to heart, the consolation will yet remain that we have still left a reserve of more than equal strength. We are inclined, however, to look cheerfully on the coming race. The Harvard crew is a good one, confessedly, and a good crew can and, in this case, we think, will make a good race. There is no reason why they should not do so, but, on the contrary, every reason why they should. The result of a race of this kind, where the opposing powers are so nicely balanced, will, no doubt, exercise a great influence on aquatics of both countries, American particularly. Either what is known as the "Harvard stroke" will be adopted universally among our boating men, or else it will be as universally discarded. It is not likely that it will be brought up to a much higher degree of perfection than it is now, and, such being the case, the issue to the race of next Friday will probably seal its fate for weal or woe. We can hardly share in the popular idea that interference or foul play of any kind will mark that event. On the contrary, we shall look for an open course, a manly struggle, and the maintenance of the national honor of both countries.

**THE UNRELIABILITY OF CABLE TELEGRAMS.**—The dispatches which come to us over the Atlantic Cable, with reference to the coming race between Harvard and Oxford, are provokingly unsatisfactory, to say the least of them. A few days ago word came that the Harvards had rowed over the Putney-Mortlake course in the incredibly short time of twenty-one minutes and ten seconds, and that immediately thereafter the Oxford crew rowed over the same course, taking a minute longer to make it. Setting aside the fact that the alleged time beats almost the best time of the best eight-oared boats over that course, the statement strongly inclines to the improbable, if only for the reason that neither crew would be likely to put forth their best efforts in broad daylight, and before such a crowd as was then assembled on the banks of the Thames. It is more than likely that the Harvards will, on the day of the race, beat by many seconds their best practice time, and to beat the cable time alluded to, by many seconds, will almost certainly win them the race. As a disproof of the accuracy of the cable time, the last sentence in that dispatch stands out rather significantly: "The betting is three to one on Oxford." If the former statement were true the latter could not be; and if the latter were true, the former could not be. It is best to take cable statements with a "grain of salt."



**TORONTO ROWING CLUB REGATTA.**—The first annual regatta of this club took place at Toronto, C. W., on the 7th inst. A dense multitude attended the races, and the interest manifested was unparalleled hitherto in that locality. The famous St. John's Crew took part in the four-oared outrigger race and attracted a deal of attention. The weather was charming, and the water in the afternoon moderately smooth, though a strong breeze prevailed earlier in the day. The patron of the regatta was the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a numerous and efficient committee cared for the interests of all concerned. At three o'clock, the entries for the first event came into line. The races were as follows:

Championship of the Bay—2 miles, outriggers; open to all. Entrance fee \$5. Prize—cup or money—\$50, won by the Sweetheart of Ottawa, R. H. Haycock, purple and white flag; time, 16 minutes 45 seconds. Second, Whip, of Toronto, R. Berry, red, white and blue flag, distanced. The Skylark and Cigar also entered, but withdrew before the start, on account of the rough water.

3.30 P. M. Double scull or two-oared inrigged boats, (open from stern to stern); 2 miles, open to members of the club only; entrance \$7. First prize \$60. Second prize, \$20—won by the Deerhound, G. Williams, S. Strouger, blue flag; time, 16 minutes, 42 seconds. Third, Girl of the Period; time, 19 minutes, 16 seconds. The Enchantress did not row, although previously entered.

4 P. M. Four-oared inrigged boats—4 miles: open to amateurs; entrance \$10. First prize \$100; second \$50, won by the Emma of Toronto—crew W. Parkinson, G. Carley, E. Strouger, S. W. Parkinson, stroke, red, white and blue flag; time, 18 minutes, 40 seconds. Second, Edroi, of Ottawa; time, 23 minutes, 40 seconds. Third, Youngster; time, 29 minutes, 7 seconds. Fourth, Vixen; time, 29 minutes, 43 seconds. Fifth, Lily, distanced.

4.30 P. M. Fishermen's race—open to boats used for fishing purposes; three pairs of sculls; three miles; Entrance, \$3. Prize—\$30; second boat to save entrance; won by the Cream—crew, W. Ward, W. Montgomery, R. Hill; time, 17 minutes, 1 second. Second, Nightingale, 17 minutes, 3 seconds.

5.00 P. M. Single scull—(outriggers)—2 miles. Open to amateurs who have never rowed for public money. Entrance, \$3. Prize, cup or money, \$25, won by the Sweetheart, of Ottawa, C. Fellowes, pink flag; time, 17 minutes, 30 seconds. Second, Cigar, R. J. Sinning. Third, Gladiator, G. Donnelly.

5.30 P. M. Four-oared outriggers—4 miles, open to all comers. Entrance fee —, First prize, \$150; second prize, \$50, won by the S. H. Wallis, St. John's, N. B.; crew, C. Price, S. Hutton, E. Ross, R. Fulton, stroke, red caps; time, 26 minutes, 30 seconds. Second, Prince Alfred, of Toronto; time, 28 minutes, 13 seconds. Third, Three Rivers, distanced. The Pathfinder and Skylark also entered, but did not compete.

In this race the St. John's men pulled with the greatest ease, averaging about 37 strokes to the minute. Part of the time their stroke pulled with one hand only.

THE HUDSON AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.—President Hashagen, of the Columbias, gives us a few facts in connection with this proposed regatta, which is already creating considerable excitement in boating circles hereabouts. He says: "At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on Monday the 9th inst., it was resolved that for the single scull race no prize be given, the champion flag alone going to the victor in that race. For the six-oared gig race the prize will be a silver pitcher, salver and goblets, valued at sixty dollars. For the double scull race, two badges. For the six-oared shell race, the champion flag and a prize, most probably a piece of silver, the gift of the judges and referee who served at the regatta last year. Contrary to the custom for the past two years, no prize will accompany the flag in the single scull race. There seems to be no reason for thus departing from an established precedent, and it hardly seems just that such a deviation should be made at a time when interest in boating matters generally, and this regatta in particular, seems to obtain so widely and with such a degree of intensity as is manifested this season."

Mr. Hashagen incloses a programme of the races as already adopted, and in circular form.

The order of the races will be as follows:

First race, double scull shells.

Second race, six-oared gigs.

Third race, single scull shells.

Fourth race, six-oared shells.

The fourth race will be for the champion flag of the Association for six-oared boats. The first race will be started at 2 P. M. precisely.

Contestants will be prepared at that time to draw into line. Boats will draw into line at the firing of a gun, and will start at the firing of a pistol.

Under no pretence whatever will members of the Association (except those authorized), be allowed on board the judges' boat.

Entries shall be made on or before the first day of September to the Secretary of the Association.

By order of Benjamin F. Brady, William A. Martin, E. Neilson, George W. Fortmeyer, William H. Spear, Executive Committee.

This programme seems to be very complete, and, considering the reputation and status of the clubs who will participate in the regatta, there is every probability that it will be eminently successful and brilliant. At least six clubs of the Association will have a representation in it: The Atalantas, Mutuale, Gulleks, Columbias, Atlantics and Vespers. Though they have not, as yet, made any formal entries, they have intimated as much, and their boats can be seen almost daily on their usual practice waters. The contest for the champion six-oared shell boat flag will lie between the Atalantas and Mutuale only, the other clubs having drawn out of that race with a view to participating in the other events of the day. This is owing partially to the fact

that they are without the necessary shell-boats, and partially, perhaps still more, to the fact that they recognize in the Atalantas and Mutual Clubs too formidable opponents for them to meet this year. The six-oared gig race will be also an important feature in the regatta. At least three crews will compete; The Atalantas, Atlantic and Columbia. All three are in active training and can be seen twice a day taking their practice pulls on the Association course.

The Atlantics, in their neat white uniforms and fine boat, make a very creditable appearance, though they show a fault or two in their style of rowing. It seems to us that they reach too short and pull too much with their arms. Their oars catch the water a little dead, and there is a lack of *vim* at the end of the stroke. They sit well together, however, and dip in perfect unison. No. 5 seems to exhibit the best form, and it might be well to shift him to the stroke's place. They pull a lively stroke of about forty to the minute. Practice and care will probably do much to obviate their few faults, and we shall expect to see them well up at the finish in the race on the 9th.

The Atalanta gig-crew has been in training some time. They have, as yet, pulled only in their barge, but are doing creditably well. The crew is not very evenly weighted, but they, nevertheless, seem to get their boat along in good style, and, being *painstaking* and *earnest*, are making rapid strides in improvement. Their stroke, though not handsome, pulls an effective oar, and one that looks "stay" all over.

The Columbia gig-crew have not yet fairly got to work, so that we can hardly judge of their style and what they can do. We remember seeing one of their gigs go over the Association course some weeks ago, in excellent time, and come in with a lively rush at the finish. From what we can remember of their style on that occasion it was good, with the single exception that the stroke partook rather too much of the man-of-war habit of throwing the oar too far past the body. This prevents a rapid recovery, one of the chief essentials to beauty and effective rowing, and ought to, as it probably will be corrected. The stroke oar of this boat is a particularly reliable man, and if the crew can only live up to his stroke, they need be under no fears but that they will make a creditable appearance at the important hour in the approaching contest.

For the double scull race there will probably be two entries, and possibly three. The Gulleks will send a strong team in O'Neill and Deely, their two best oarsmen. The Columbias are expected to participate in it; and, in case the order of races can be changed so as to bring the six-oared shell race first, the Atalantas will put in two of their best men. Under existing arrangements it looks as if both this and the single scull race will be either a simple walk-over for the first-class entries, or, at best, devoid of any particular interest from the absence of anything like decent competition. In connection with this subject we might as well remark that the programme seems to have been arranged with a view rather to pleasing the outside public than to bringing out the best men and the strongest competition for the several prizes offered.

The Committee have, it is true, followed precedent in so arranging that the six-oared shell race shall come last. This has been done on the ground that a peculiar and paramount interest centres in that race, and hence that it should be reserved as a crowning piece to the other events of the day. But looking at it from that standpoint of view even, we cannot see why the chances of several of the clubs for winning the prizes in the other races should be sacrificed merely to gratify an unreasonable popular whim. What practical difference does it make whether the rocket or the Roman candle goes up first? The amount of powder burned is the same in either case. As the Mutual and Atalantas Clubs are the only ones that will contest for the champion flag of the "Association," it must be a matter of indifference to the other clubs whether the championship race comes first or last. By putting it first, a chance will be allowed the men of those crews to take part in the double and single scull races, and it is by no means certain that they would not carry off one or the other of the prizes, if not both. Moreover, the field of entries would be much larger, the competition much keener, and, as a natural sequence, the chances of winning much more equally distributed. As the matter now stands, no member of either the Atalantas or Mutual six-oared shell crews can conscientiously compete in either of the three other races. The contest between these two crews, there is every reason to believe, will be very close, and no member of either crew will be willing to jeopardize the chance of his boat winning merely for the sake of carrying off the first honors in a minor race. We think we can mention several men in the Association who could pull two good races on the same day. Indeed, such a thing is far from unusual, as witness Walter Brown, Hamill, Josh. Ward and other professional oarsmen, who have rowed two winning races on the same day, and almost within the same hour. Now, if this programme remains unaltered, these men will be effectually barred from participating in the minor races, and the champion emblem for single and double sculls may fall into the hands of men who could not, with any real justice, lay claim to the championship on the ground of their superiority as scullers. They might get it, but it would be, in a measure, on *surfeance*. The public, too, would be much more gratified to see the prizes go to the *best men*, any and all out-of-side considerations to the contrary notwithstanding. As regards revising the programme so as to best suit the exigencies of the case, we think that it could not better be done than by bringing the six-oared shell race first, the six-oared gig race second, the double scull shell race third and the single scull shell race fourth. This order, it seems to us, would find favor with all parties, and would best secure the ends aimed at. We have put the gig race second because it is not likely that the crews engaged in it would send many, if indeed, any, members to compete in the two races that follow it. The single scull race is placed last so as to allow those engaged in the six-oared shell race time to recruit and recover from its effects.

It is impossible, just at present, to enter into further details regarding the regatta to be held on the 9th September, because of the entries not requiring to be made before the first of the month. It is pretty generally known, however, who will take part in it, although for the gig and single scull races several changes are likely to be made. We hope that the day will be favorable, the attendance large, the races well contested, and the regatta a complete success.

THE COLLEGE CREWS AND THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB RACE COURSE.—A writer in the *World* advocates changing the scene of the annual races between Harvard and Yale colleges from New England to New York waters. He argues, in effect, "that the race course of the Nassau Boat Club is not only the best in the country for rowing purposes, but that, being on neutral waters and equally available for both colleges, the chances for success would be more equally distributed than they are at present." The writer of this article adduces strong and unquestionably true facts in support of his suggestion. The Nassau course has been very carefully surveyed, and in calm weather is as near perfection as could, perhaps, be attained on tidal water. There is an absence of steamers and

craft particularly noticeable here, and the boats in a race could be clearly seen from one end of the course to the other. The college crews would, no doubt, also find in the Nassau and other amateur clubs in this vicinity, most hospitable hosts; would do all in their power to aid and entertain them during the time necessarily devoted to training and getting a knowledge of the course. "That this suggestion will ever be seriously entertained, however, is a matter of doubt. It is not likely that either Harvard or Yale would care about going out of New England to row their races. Harvard certainly prefers still water, and were it not for the fact that Yale is well acquainted with the tides and other peculiarities of the Connecticut River, it is probable that she, too, would prefer the quiet Quin-sigamond to any other course. There are advantages, too, offered in the New England rural training grounds which would be unknown here in a great city like New York. Besides, the very fact of the races always having taken place there, will be regarded as a strong reason why they should continue to do so. We hardly think the change will be effected.

A NEW THEORY OF ROWING.—Mr. Thomas Ewbank, a veteran hydraulic writer, proposes a new form of oar, the blade of which is to be much longer and narrower than those now in use. In place of a nine and a half feet scull or a twelve feet oar, Mr. Ewbank suggests an increase in length of something like 100 per cent in the case of the blade, which he affirms should be made on the principle apparent in the construction of the wings of birds and the fins of fishes. The gist of Mr. Ewbank's argument seems to be that in the new style of oar, as proposed by him, "the resistance which the blade encounters in its passage through the water would be more evenly distributed, the oar itself would go through the water more easily, and the rower would be infinitely less fatigued." His objection to the present style of oar is, that the resistance accumulates at its extremity, being *localized* instead of spreading over a *entire surface*.

A "rowing man" responds to this argument in an exceedingly clever letter, in which he states that "if Mr. Ewbank's idea was simply to make the oar go through the water, it would be perfectly correct. But as the object of rowing is to move the boat and not the oars, and as this object is accomplished by obtaining resistance to the oars, the best oars will be those that offer the most resistance, and the worst those that diminish it. A perfect oar ought not to go through the water at all, and the one that accumulates the most resistance is nearest perfection. A crew, rowing with Mr. Ewbank's scientific oar-blades, would be much in the fix of a horse working a circular saw, lots of work, but all in one locality. The oar-blades might go through the water, but the boat would not."

Mr. Ewbank does not give any stated length for his oars, so that we are at liberty to stretch them out *ad infinitum*. In case of a dozen entries for a race where these oars are used, we would suggest that the starter have on hand a big gun with which to give the signal—he could never make his voice heard along the line.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB, NEW YORK.—A FINE AFFAIR.—It is with genuine pleasure that we record an event at once so brilliant and creditable as the Columbia annual regatta on the 19th inst. This Club has, in many respects, a reputation second to none and equalled by few, and that its efforts to create satisfaction among all parties both in and out of the boating world are successful and appreciated, no stronger proof need be adduced than the brilliant and numerous audience that assembled to witness their annual regatta on Wednesday last. They have a host of friends, made not only by their deserved reputation as an efficient and active boat club, but by the general courtesy and kindly feeling that characterize their dealings with all who have the really good fortune to come in contact with them.

The guests who assembled on board of the *Virginia Seymour* at the foot of Christopher street, on the day in question, had all received previous invitation by card, so that the party was a select one in every sense of the word. The natural consequence was—a delightful reunion, and a composed, quietly-enthusiastic party. On reaching the Elysian Fields, the contestants, most of whom had come over on the steamer with their boats, quietly and without needless delay took their places in line for the first race, for the champion belt of the Club. But two judges were chosen for both events, a large enough number, we think, for any affair of the kind. These were Messrs. W. A. Knapp, of the Atalantas, a prince of fellows, and the eminent boat-builder, C. Thoms, of the Gulleks. Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, the most experienced and best informed boating gentleman in New York, acted as referee. George Springsteen, who ought to have the name of the "reliable," held the time-piece, and, as usual, everybody agreed with him.

In drawing lots for positions, Young had the inside, Van Raden second, Earwicker third, O'Neill fourth, Sielken fifth, and on the outside. The send-off was about an even thing for all parties, and, owing to the judiciously selected position of the referee, the boats started from the *proper* place, so that the full course was rowed over. Sielken at once assumed a lead of several lengths, with O'Neill well up, Van Raden third, Earwicker a good fourth, and Young last. The pace was made strong from the commencement, so that the first land-mark, the oil dock, was speedily reached. Here Sielken had a lead of five lengths, the others maintaining the same relative positions, though Van Raden had crawled up a little on O'Neill, and Young had gained several lengths on Earwicker. Still forcing the pace, the coal dock was passed, Sielken maintaining his position in front, and pulling a good stroke, the handsomest, perhaps, of the five. About 200 yards beyond this point Van Raden, who had been rowing very strong, collared O'Neill, and still further up gave him the go-by, so that on reaching the stake-boat, which Sielken turned first, some three lengths in advance of the others, Van Raden showed a gap of four lengths in front of O'Neill who, in turn, was a long way ahead of the other two. The race down the homestretch was game and exciting, Van Raden making for Sielken, whom he captured, and "did for" the other side of the coal dock, and O'Neill closing up a little, though he seemed to have some trouble with his oars, which looked a trifle too thick at the "but tons," and which seemed to prevent him from making an effective reach. Van Raden here gradually drew away from Sielken, and, on reaching the oil dock, was a good four lengths in front, O'Neill six lengths to the rear of Sielken, and Earwicker a long distance in rear of all. Young, not having turned the stake-boat in the proper direction, was, of course, out of the race. On reaching the Fields the three leading men spurred their best, but Van Raden had the race well in hand, and Sielken, from want of condition, fell off in power, while O'Neill, whose oars seemed to move very "dead," had all he could do to keep from falling still further behind.

Skirting the shore near the home score, the sight exhibited was very interesting, though, from the assured result of the race, not so exciting as that which followed. Ultimately Van Raden crossed the score seven lengths ahead of Sielken who, in turn, was five lengths in front of O'Neill; Earwicker more than a third of a mile in the



rear. The time of the winner was 25 min. 10 sec.; Skelken's, 25 min. 25 sec.; O'Neill's, 25 min. 35 sec.; Barwick's, 25 min. 28 sec. As the contestants rowed up alongside of the steamer, they were all enthusiastically received. Mr. Van Raden has thus secured the possession of the champion belt for a second year, his name alone gracing the plates that adorn it. The champion badge was presented to him on the return trip by the referee, Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, as was also a second badge to Mr. Skelken. These were very handsomely gotten up, and were in circular form, inclosing a raised surface of blue enamel, on which were embossed the crest of the Club. The third prize, a handsome engraving of the Harvard International crew, fell to the lot of Mr. O'Neill.

The second race was, if possible, even more interesting than the first. Two prizes, similar to the second prize in the first race, were offered for competition. There were four entries, Messrs. Hashagen, Sackman, Ketchum and Logan. From the start it was evident that the contest lay between Ketchum and Sackman, Hashagen and Logan being out of condition, and not being able to make any sort of a race for the former two. At the oil dock Sackman, who pulled about thirty-nine strokes throughout, led by half a length, which he increased to two lengths when off the coal dock. Here he took Ketchum's water and crossed to the outside. A schooner coming directly in the track of the boats, Ketchum managed to get the lead, to prevent a collision, being forced out of his path. At the stake-boat Ketchum led by four lengths, which distance he maintained to the coal dock. Sackman here fouled again, and still further down the homestretch almost ran his boat on some broken pliers. He spurred gamely, however, and a little beyond the coal dock, the two boats were side by side. From this point the race was exciting in the extreme, first one and then the other assuming the lead, until reaching the beginning of the Fields, Ketchum put on steam, and passed his opponent. Sackman was here in difficulties and, in spite of the encouragement of his friends, could never afterward reach his competitor. Rallying his energies for a last effort Ketchum made a terrific spurt, and crossed the score pulling 45 strokes to the minute, in 25 min. 30 sec., Sackman second in 28 min. 43 sec., Logan distanced. Hashagen withdrew before reaching the stake-boat.

Altogether the regatta, in part and as a whole, was an eminent success, and second to none that have been held this season on the Hudson Amateur Association course. The Columbus always do things well, and their efforts to please cannot be too highly praised. The *Seymour* landed her passengers on the New York shore at about 7 o'clock P. M., when they adjourned to receive the hospitalities of the Club-house.

**THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.**—Our latest boating advices from Philadelphia are not as encouraging as they might be. A continued drought in the upper country seems to have affected the Schuykill to such a degree that the different clubs have been obliged to carry their boats over to the Delaware River, the Schuykill being fordable in the whole immediate vicinity of Philadelphia.

It seems that the crew which is to compete with the Atlanta crew of New York on the 23d of September next, has not, as yet, been definitely arranged, although it is pretty generally known who will be selected. As the Schuykill Navy has no six-oared shell without a coxswain's seat, a committee has been appointed to purchase one, and for that purpose has gone East. At this season there is little boating news on the river, most of the members of the different clubs being out of town. The Navy, as an organization, is in good condition, and several of the clubs are building boat-houses of stone, which, besides being ornamental to the Park, will be very convenient for the purposes for which they are being erected. It is anticipated that a crack crew will be got together from the abundant material in the Schuykill Navy, and that the race with the Atlantas will be hardly contested. In our next we shall give full accounts of the doings of the Navy, and the names of those selected for the great event on the 23d of September. The Atlanta crew are doing daily hard work on the Hudson, rowing regularly in their shell twice a day, and adhering to a strictly training regimen. They have made decided improvement since their first appearance, and are getting into the best of form. Judging from some of their performances over the course, though at this early day, they will be good and true men who will look on their backs at the finish in the coming races.

**FALL RACES OF THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB.**—We extract the following from the *Clipper* of this week:

This new club, which now numbers one hundred members, will close the boating season of 1869 with two club races, for four and six-oared shell boats, and single sculls. The four and six-oared races will take place during the week commencing September 5th, and the four-car crews are now in active training. Considerable interest is being manifested in the four-oared contest, which is to be a three mile, straight away, without coxswains. The challenging crew are T. B. Baldwin (captain and stroke), J. A. Garland, George M. Henry and J. W. Roberts (bow). They are located at the Rutherford Park Hotel, on the Passaic River, where are excellent facilities for training, and smooth water for rowing. They are out every evening, and are rowing remarkably well, under the tutelage of Aug. R. Foote, Esq., an old Yale oarsman, who is acting as their coach and trainer. Under his charge they will make a fine team. The other crew have not yet gone into training, having to wait for their boat, which is being built by Stephen Roberts, of Harlem. The crew is as follows: W. H. Babcock (stroke), H. P. Miller, S. F. Walsh, and P. S. Nuttan (bow). They have only rowed in a gunwale barge as yet; so much cannot be said of their style or form, though they show signs of improvement daily. The grand championship race for single sculls will come off in October, and some ten or more entries are anticipated. Among the prominent scullers now in training are J. Roberts, G. Henry, G. Walsh, W. Tappen, Frank Conduit and J. Corn. Mr. Corn is the favorite, and may be seen daily on the Harlem River, taking his pulls, in a new boat, built by Roberts. He rows a beautiful, telling stroke, and will prove a tough opponent for his brother contestants.

**THE STAKE-BOT SYSTEM.**—We would call attention to the suggestion made in our last with reference to a change from the present stake-boat system. Why adhere to a system whose disadvantages so far outweigh its advantages. As long as there is but a single stake for all the boats in a race to turn, just so long will there be the confusion and complaint and repeated fouling which are now so vexatious and so much to be avoided. It is a simple and inexpensive matter to arrange two or three stake boats at proper points, and the courses in this vicinity are admirably suited for more than twice that number. It does not make so much difference in a single or double scull race, but in a four, six, and eight-oared race, it is a matter of the most pressing necessity. It is not fair that one boat should be obliged to hold its headway and even stop, as is sometimes the case, merely because a competitor happens to have a

trifling lead and has the inside track at the turn. The time lost by the second boat in a race of this kind is often more than sufficient to have turned defeat into victory had there been two stake boats instead of one. Let some one take the initiative and he will have no lack of followers.

**PAPER BOATS.**—A wide-spread interest seems to have been awakened with regard to the new class of paper-made boats. Judging from the comments of boating men and the press universally, they seem to be received with great favor. Being lighter than and equally durable with wooden boats, they bid fair to eventually supersede the class now in vogue, although there seems to be some difficulty in making a satisfactory four and six-oared shell. It cannot be long, however, before such difficulties will be removed, and a near approach to perfection attained. We believe that there is but one firm in the country who devote their attention to this particular branch of boat building, for which they have secured a patent right.

**THE SINGLE SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.**—BROWN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—James Renforth, the champion oarsman of England, has accepted the challenge of Brown to row a straight-away race of four miles. In a letter dated the 31st July, he states that he will not only row Brown, but that he and James Taylor will row Brown and John Tyler, Jr., a double scull race. He will not allow the £50 expenses unless the race be rowed upon the Tyne. He promises a cordial welcome and honorable treatment at the hands of the English people. A match will, therefore, be made as soon as the parties interested can meet together.

**RACE ON THE HARLEM RIVER.**—Two races took place on the Harlem River on the 13th inst. The first was between Samuel Carney and James Bridges, distance two miles, in seventeen-foot working boats, and the prize \$50 a side. Carney won in 18 min. 14 sec. Bridges's time was 18 min. 30 sec. The second race was between Samuel Miner and Henry Woolridge, for a similar distance and under like conditions. Woolridge took the lead at the start and maintained it to the stake-boat, but eventually yielded it to Miner, who crossed the score half a dozen lengths in advance, in 17 min. 20 sec. On Friday of last week, the 14th instant, a two-mile race in seventeen-foot working boats, for a purse of \$200, came off on this river between Edward Landman and John Brumme. The race opened at 5 P. M., the odds being something like thirty to ten on Brumme. Landman got the best of the start, but was soon overhauled by Brumme, who maintained the lead throughout, turning the stake-boat four lengths ahead, and crossing the score at a like interval, in 18 min. 42 sec. J. Holmes acted as referee and Messrs. Hayes and Bagley as judges. Landman's time was 18 min. 48 sec.

A LETTER from a member of the Analostans, of Washington, D. C., represents that club as in fine condition. They have become immensely popular in the district, and bid fair to take the lead among the boating organizations in the South. Their first crew is said to be a "crack" team. A regatta is talked of to come off in September, in which other clubs will be invited to participate. We hope to be able to attend it in person. It appears that no formal invitation has been extended to the Atlantas by the Analostans to visit them after the former's race with the Schuykill Navy at Philadelphia, on the 23d September. Rumors to that effect seem to have been without foundation.

The *Yonkers Gazette* says: "Josh Ward seems somewhat nettled over the defeat of the Yale crew by the Harvards recently. He, however, insists that it was not the stroke that did it. The Yales lost pluck, and consequently the race, but made better time than they had ever done before. Josh says that the Ward crew, rowing the stroke that the Yale crew used, beat the Harvards badly, and made time that the latter have as yet been unable to approximate."

The *Albany Argus* says: "The appeal made by the Mutual Boat Club for funds to purchase a six-oared shell, has been liberally responded to, it being reported that \$500 has been subscribed." It is not definitely known who will be the builder. Waters, of Troy, and Shaw, of Newburg, are spoken of. It is likely, however, that they will use a paper shell, in which case Waters will be called on to furnish it.

**ROWING AT LOUISVILLE, KY.**—A three mile single scull shell-boat race came off at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th inst. The contestants were Louis Danberts and Louis Mulholland, and the prize a purse of \$500 and the championship of the Falls. The race was won by Mulholland in 23 min., Danberts three minutes behind.

Stinsen and Mulholland have challenged Wolf and Danberts to row a race in double scull outrigger boats. No acceptance as yet.

A RACE is announced between G. T. Ackey and Lew Berry to be rowed in 17-foot working boats over a three mile course at Harlem, on the 26th inst., for a prize valued at \$50. The affair promises to be an interesting one.

Four entries for the single scull champion race to be rowed at the Hudson Amateur Association Regatta, September 9th, are positively announced. They are—O'Neill, of the Columbus; Deely and O'Neill, of the Gulicks; and Fearon, of the Vespers. It is possible that two additional entries may be made.

A FIVE mile race on the Harlem River for a purse of \$200 came off on the 16th inst. between C. Kissam and T. Kelley. Kelley was the favorite in the betting, though neither man appeared to be in good order. James McKay acted as referee. Kissam won a good race by twenty yards in 35 minutes.

At the Ned James benefit to take place this (Saturday) afternoon at Jones's Wood, a rowing race will come off. The following volunteers have already entered for the single scull, three-miles, seventeen-foot working boat race: John Biglin, Barney Biglin, John Blew, Wm. Hayes, Wm. Gannon, James Shean and others. The winner will carry off a champion flag. A six-oared boat race, also for a champion flag, between crews from the Friendship and Sylvan Clubs, will precede the single scull race. We hope that this testimonial will be well attended.

R. B. DEELY, champion of the Gulick Boat Club of New York, has challenged Le Roy, of the Shatemans, to row him a three-mile race for a prize of any value whatever.

NICK DRUMARRH, of the McKee Club, Pittsburg, has challenged Henry Best to pull a scull race, three miles, for \$100 a side.

The three-mile race between Best and Haley, which was to have taken place over the Upper Monongahela course, has been postponed by mutual agreement until the 21st inst., when it will be rowed over the Lower course.

THE WAWANAMET Boat Club, of Saginaw City, Michigan, has challenged the Neptunes, of East Saginaw, to row a two-mile race. The race will take place.

GRANERCY BOAT CLUB.—A club with this name has been organized at Harlem. Its officers are—President, Charles Earwick; Vice-President, Paul E. Arndt; Treasurer, William Beckwith; Secretary, D. Karr.

A REGATTA has been arranged to come off on Lake Conneaut, Pa., on the 31st inst. Three races are announced: First, for lake boats, prize \$25; second, four-oared boats, prize \$50; third, single sculls first prize \$100, second \$25.

JOHN BLEW who, last year, successfully rowed a ten-mile race with Robert Peach, the Battery oarsman, has received a challenge from Pe to row him a similar race around Robbin's Reef, for a purse of \$0. Blew will probably accept.

## REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

AUGUST.

- 22.—Davids and Dermody, five miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- 27.—Inter-university race, Harvard and Oxford, Thames River, England.
- 28.—Merton and Hart, three miles, \$100, Connecticut River.
- 29.—Ackley and Berry, Harlem River, three miles, \$50.
- 31.—Regatta at Lake Conneaut, Pa.

SEPTEMBER.

- 7.—Regatta of New Jersey Boating Association, three miles, Newark.
- 9.—Regatta of Hudson Amateur Association.
- 12.—Martin and Kinney, two miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- 23.—Regatta of Hackensack and Paterson Clubs.
- 23.—Regatta between Atlanta Boat Club of New York and Schuykill navy, three miles, Philadelphia.
- Atlanta Boat Club and U. S. saildipmen at Annapolis, Md.
- R. B. Deely and Ed. Smith, Elysian Fields.
- Regatta at Louisville, Ky.

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**WHAT AN INDIAN SAID OF PLANTATION BITTERS.**—A little before the commencement of the buffalo season on the Plains this year, two Kiowa chiefs came to Fort Hays, Mo., to obtain powder and ball. As they belonged to the "peace party" of the tribe their wish was complied with. One of them then expressed a desire for "two, tree, five bottles berry good medicine," but could not remember the name of the article he wanted. It was finally recollected that the winter previously a couple of bottles of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS had been given to one of the chiefs by an officer of the Fort, and it appeared that the red-skin was eager for more. On asking him what he thought of the cordial he promptly replied that it was "berry bad stuff for Injun to take when no meat in wigwam—it made him so hungry—but berry good when buffalo plenty, 'cause it gave him big appetite, and he eat, eat, eat, till he get fat an' strong." Probably a finer compliment was never paid to the famous vegetable tonic and restorative than this bit of bad English from an unsophisticated Indian. It not only cures indigestion, but imparts, so to speak, a clamorous appetite.

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OTIS—POE.—On August 17th, at Trinity Church, Georgetown, D. C., by the Reverend B. A. Maguire, S. J., Dr. GEORGE A. OTIS, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, to GEORGE VIVIE, youngest daughter of the late George Poe, Jr., of Georgetown.

**DIED.**

CARLTON.—In Harrisburg, Pa., August 14, 1869, of scarlet fever, JENNY, only daughter of Colonel C. H. and Sadie Carlton, aged one year, eleven months and twenty-eight days.

FORBES.—At Garden Grove, Iowa, on the 9th inst., of cholera infantum, LOTTIE HAMILTON, infant daughter of Lieutenant T. F., and Anna L. Forbes.

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Steamer	Hamburg	Southampton
Germany	Wed., Nov. 11. Fri., Nov. 13. Tu., Dec. 1.	
Allemania	Wed., Nov. 18. Fri., Nov. 20. Tu., Dec. 8.	
Holsatia	Wed., Nov. 25. Fri., Nov. 27. Tu., Dec. 15.	
Cimbria	Wed., Dec. 2. Fri., Dec. 4. Tu., Dec. 12.	
Westphalia	Wed., Dec. 9. Fri., Dec. 11. Tu., Dec. 19.	

NEW YORK, HAMBURG & SOUTHAMPTON  
First Cabin, upper saloon.....\$120 gold  
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From Hamburg, \$40 gold | From New York, \$36 gold

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STEAMSHIPS,  
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First cabin.....\$120  
Second cabin.....72  
Stereoage.....40  
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First cabin.....\$120  
Second cabin.....72  
Stereoage.....40

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., July 30, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, September 4, 1869, for the delivery of the following-named supplies at the posts named:

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, 3,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, 5,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT SILL, (Camp Wichita), Indian Territory, 15,500 bushels of Oats, 17,500 bushels of Corn, 25,000 pounds of Bran.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good sound merchantable Corn, Oats, or Bran, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn, Oats, or Bran, the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not comply with the terms of this advertisement.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Smith, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be completed on or before December 15, 1869.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Gibson, to commence on or before September 20, 1869, and to be completed on or before November 30, 1869.

The delivery of Oats and Corn, at Fort Sill, to commence on October 1, 1869, and to continue at the rate of not less than 3,000 bushels per month of each, Oats and Corn, until the full amounts contracted for are delivered.

The delivery of the Bran, at Fort Sill, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be in such quantities as the Post Quartermaster may direct, the whole amount to be delivered on or before December 31, 1869.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the supplies required.

Bids must be made separately for each article and each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney.

Payment for one-tenth of the Supplies contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application either to this office or the offices of the Quartermasters' Department at the posts above enumerated.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri.

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.



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Regiments of the various States constantly on hand  
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